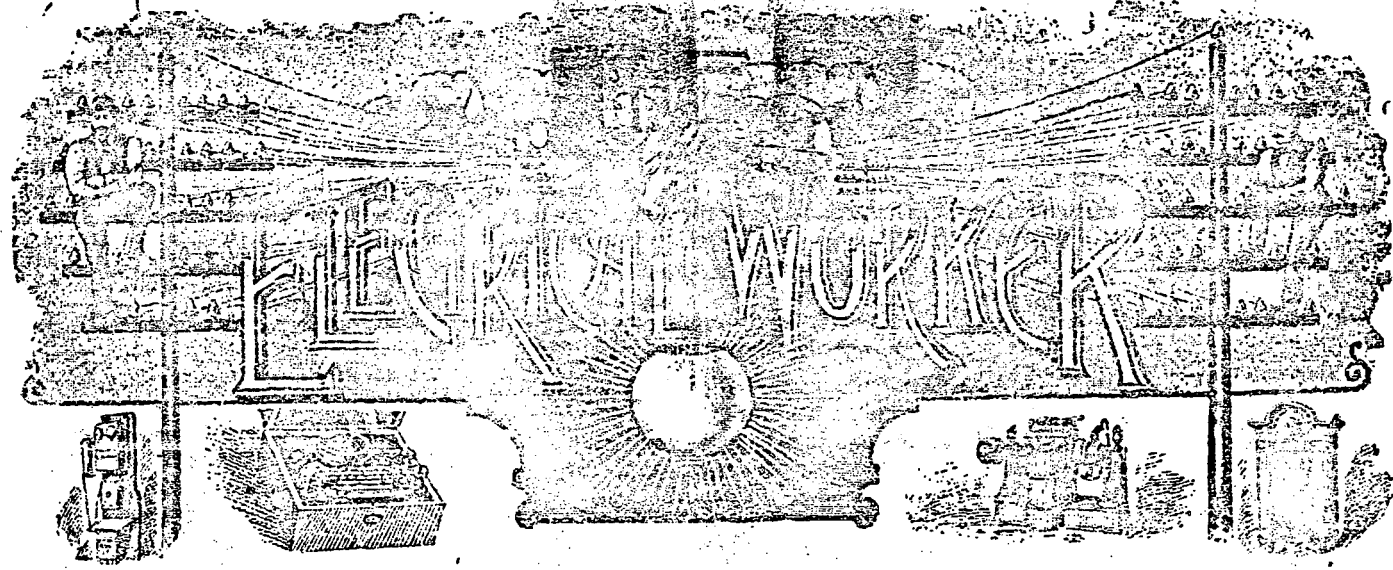


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VOL. 7, No. 9.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., SEPTEMBER, 1898.

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ELECTRICITY IN WARFARE.

There is no better instance of the facility with which electricity can be applied than the use to which it is put in both the army and the navy in modern times. Without this magnificent servant the extensive operations which take place on a modern battleship during action would be practically impossible.

In the conning tower, the chief officer of the vessel is surrounded by telephones and telegraphing signal appliances, by means of which every operation on board the ship can be directed. The range finder, that most wonderful assistant to the gunner, would be useless without communication between the two stations by means of electrical devices. In the gun turret the ponderous pieces of ordnance are frequently trained by means of electric motors, which rotate the turret or elevate the gun. Then, when all is ready, the charge is fired by an electric spark.

On several of our own warships, notably the battleship Iowa and the monitor Miantonomah, the steering gear is controlled by electrical devices. The man at the wheel has no such laborious task as devolves upon those who guide smaller craft, which are steered by hand. He simply turns a light wheel which operates a controller, and the dynamo in the after part of the vessel furnishes current to open the valves of the steering engines.

The electric searchlight turns night into day, spying out the lurking torpedo boat, or the movements of other craft of the enemy. Also, by means of electric lights of various colors, signals are sent to other ships of the fleet at night-time. Inside the vessel the incandescent lamp is used everywhere, illuminating the interior equal to a modern hotel. Beneath the surface of

the water there glides an object soon to be a dread to the naval man—the submarine torpedo boat. The power for propelling such a craft when completely submerged must of necessity be electricity.

The torpedo, when controlled from the shore, unwinds a long cable as it proceeds on its mission of destruction, and, by means of an electric current transmitted through this cable, the torpedo may be guided at the will of the operator on shore.

Mines in a channel are frequently connected to the shore, whence they may be discharged by electricity beneath the hull of a hostile ship.

In the army the telegraph line follows the advance of the victorious troops, keeping the general in direct communication with the seat of government, and from the war balloon, floating a thousand or more feet above the ground, descriptions of the enemy's position and movements are telegraphed or telephoned to officers encamped below.—Home study for Electrical Workers.

EXTENSIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

It is reported that there are 46 telephone exchanges in Guatemala, Central America, and that the business is improving.

Workmen are engaged in the construction of the new telephone line from Usal, Mendocino County, to Eureka, Humboldt County, Cal.

The directors of the Canadian Bell Telephone Company have decided to increase the capital of the company from \$3,168,000 to \$3,600,000.

T. F. Moore & Co. have secured a contract to construct a telephone line from Amarillo, Texas, to Roswell, New Mexico, a distance of 205 miles.

The telephone company is staking off the new line between Fullerton and Pla-

centia and the town-exchange lines, says the Los Angeles Herald.

The American Telegraph and Telephone Company has been incorporated at Little Rock, Ark., to connect Little Rock and Memphis, Tenn., by telephone.

The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company contemplates making extensive improvements to its system at a cost of about \$30,000 at Columbus, Ga.

A charter has been granted by the City Council of Live Oak, Fla., to Dr. Boatwright and associates for the erection, equipment and operation of a telephone system.

The Franklin County Telephone and Telegraph Company has been organized at Chambersburg, Pa., with a capital of \$10,000. A long-distance telephone line will be built.

The Koby (Texas) and Sweetwater telephone system has been purchased by Hughey, Green & McCrea, who will at once extend it to a connection with Abilene and other points.

Clifford H. Strong, Gray Carroll and Thomas S. Busbee are among the incorporators of the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, incorporated at Little Rock, Ark., recently with a capital stock of \$10,000.

The Mountain Home and West Plains Telephone Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 to construct a telephone system from Mountain Home to West Plains, Mo.

The Monmouth (Maine) Telephone Company has been incorporated to operate telephone lines. The capital stock is \$10,000. The officers are president, J. H. Gilman, and treasurer, H. M. Blake.

The City Council of St. Thomas, Ont., has granted a charter to the People's Telephone Company, capital \$60,000, to construct a telephone system in that city. The president is Joseph Mickleborough.

Work of construction has been commenced on the new telephone line in Gila Valley. In addition to connecting the

towns in the Gila Valley, the company will build from Solomonville, Arizona, to Clifton.

J. D. Kelly, a lineman employed by the Bell Telephone Company at Peterboro, Ont., came into contact with a live electric power-transmission wire and a grounded telephone wire, and was instantly killed.

The Union Suburban Telephone and Telegraph Company has been incorporated at Columbus, O., with a capital of \$1,000,000. The company will construct telegraph and telephone lines from Sandusky to Painesville, and branch lines throughout the state.

The Central-Liberty Telephone Company has been incorporated, with T. N. Hunter president and general manager, and H. L. Clayton secretary and treasurer, for the purpose of constructing a telephone system from Central to Liberty, in Pickens County, S. C.

The Bell Telephone Company of London, Ont., has responded to the challenge of the People's Telephone Company and lowered its rates. Telephones in residences have been reduced from \$25 and \$30 to \$20 a year, unlimited, and for doctors' and dentists' offices from \$35 to \$25.

A correspondent for the English publication, Echo, imparts the information to the readers of that journalistic wonder that the telephone will produce more insanity than anything else that was ever invented, "from the small doses of electricity continually shot into the brains of those who use it."

It is suggested that if a small piece of paper be placed between the hammer and the bell of a telephone call it will be held there if the bell is not rung, but will drop out if it is, and that a person who has been absent from his office can in this way tell whether the bell has been rung during his absence.

J. W. Hill, president, and H. E. Teachout, secretary of the Mutual Telephone Company of Des Moines, placed an order with the Sterling Electric Company of Chicago recently for a 2,000-drop metallic circuit board. The managers of the Plymouth Telephone Company have contracted with the Sterling Company to replace the old apparatus with two sections of standard metallic board of the Bell type.

Private branch telephone exchanges are now in use by 18 different railroads in the United States, and the officers of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company state that negotiations are pending with several other companies. The railroad using and managing the exchange employs the operators, but the care and maintenance of the wires and apparatus are in the hands of the telephone company, from which the property and rights are leased. In all of these exchanges every instrument is suitable for long-distance communication and every one is connected by a metallic circuit. The number of exchanges established on these 18 railroads is 31, of which 14 are in Chicago, three on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; two on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, and one each on other prominent roads. The Pennsylvania railroad has leased wires for telephone connection between New York and Pittsburg. There are exchanges at New York, Jersey City, Philadelphia, Washington, Harrisburg, Altoona and Pittsburg.

WE'RE KINGS ON LABOR DAY.

Throughout the year we up and tear,
And are determined to have our little say;
But all troubles should be forgotten
When it comes to Labor Day.
Let your parade knock others in the shade;
So for months to come the people all
Will say: There they come; hear the fife
and drum.
All hail to the workingmen—the kings
on Labor Day!
They march so grand behind the band,
Who the latest airs do play.
While others are wasting their time
In banquet, revel and mirth,
We work hard—all year,
Our debts to pay.
Let them stand behind;
For better men you can nowhere find
Than those who march on Labor Day.
In forge, shop and mill;
Grinding away at a pace that will kill;
Exerting every muscle, brain and skill;
Wearing lives away so the rich can cut a
grander sway.
But stand back! Get out of the track!
We are kings on Labor Day.
You business men, who worry and fret,
And rich miser, who are never content
With what you get;
Mill-owner, capitalist and gamblers, who
for money play;
All year you the poor can grind;
But on September 5 you're left behind,
For workingmen are kings that day.
You wives and daughters who boast of
Anglo-Saxon blood;
Who wear diamonds and silks in colors
so gay;
Just sit and see us walk through the mud.
But in spite of your wealth you are out-
classed by our wives,
Who are the queens on Labor Day.
Politicians who meet us with the glad hand
When they want things to go their way;
And spend lots of time telling us of
wrongs
They through law will take away;
We know you to us are loving and kind,
But we are "on-to" your little say;
And bear in mind, as you step behind,
The workingmen are kings on Labor
Day.

FROM ONE OF THE BOYS.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 6, '98.
Editor Electrical Worker:
The boys of Baltimore Local No. 27, who are working in Washington, wish to express our delight at the brilliancy of the new Press Secretary's letter in your last edition.
"De gang" here had almost come to the conclusion that "Old Baltimore" had buried itself in the depths of its own well-

known conservatism. We sincerely hope that our new Press Secretary will continue his interesting letters, as we fear that some of our brothers who are away from Baltimore may forget that beautiful evolution of Charlie's in reference to a higher moral tone.

Walter Davis is our only authority on tones and tunes. While we don't question his moral persuasion, we would just as soon be guided by "Big Ed" Earle, "Kidder" Grimes, "Artistic" Archie, or "Mother" Taylor.

We simply mention this because it only proves that while this gang is all right morally, and in pretty fair shape physically, we are willing to take some of the good moral lessons and help pass them on to where they will be of some material benefit to our fellow-men.

Our "thinker" is all right. We have sufficient ink and stationery, but as yesterday was Labor Day, postage stamps are a luxury, and we will "douse de glim" while we "touch" somebody for two cents and a cigarette. PARKER.

LETTER OF THANKS.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 7, 1898.
Editor Electrical Worker:
Through the columns of the journal I wish to thank the officers and members of Local 37 for the many courtesies extended me while an officer and member of that local, and while I had the pleasure of being one of its members from the date of reorganization, and acted as chairman for the term then ending, and the ensuing term, refusing the nomination tendered me for re-election, but accepting the office of Press Secretary, while the Grand Secretary recognized in me the ability to organize. I was forwarded by him the necessary credentials as organizer for the State of Connecticut. While I did not accomplish anything in that line, I made all available effort to get New Haven and Bridgeport. I had the pleasure before severing my connection with Local 37 of seeing its membership extended from 15 charter members to a membership of 64; which, considering the number employed in an electrical capacity, and eligible to membership at Hartford, is a good showing. When I left Local 37 I am sure the affairs of the N. B. E. W. were in good and capable hands, and I am sure as good a showing will be made in the future as has been done in the past. I think the Grand Secretary will bear me out when I say, through their Financial Secretary, Bro. John J. Tracy, 37 is second to none in promptness and business, which must necessarily be done through that executive.
I wish to acquaint the brothers of other locals that I was the recipient of a beautiful emblematic charm, suitably inscribed, and appropriately presented by Secretary

W. B. Malloy, for the local, when my connection with them ceased. It will always be a gentle reminder to me of their appreciation of my efforts while with them, and carries with it many pleasant associations and recollections, which will be cherished by me for some time.

I will close, and look for my successor's letter, Press Secretary Maloy, with fond anticipation.

Yours fraternally,

F. J. SHEEHAN,

112 State street, Boston.

FROM ONE OF OUR SOLDIER BOYS.

Camp Alger, Falls Church,)
Va., Aug. 17, 1898. }

The National Brotherhood Electric Workers of America:

Dear Sir and Brothers:

Thinking the Brotherhood might feel interested in hearing from some brother who is in Uncle Sam's army, I address you. I am a member of No. 40; that is, I was before the war, and will pay up as soon as I leave the army. No. 40 is in St. Joseph, Mo. There were four companies made up in St. Joseph. Co. K, Fourth Missouri, being the oldest company, and I being a member of it before the war, so of course that is the company I went with into the Volunteer army. We were held in St. Joseph for about two weeks, thinking every day the orders would come for us to move. The suspense was awful, especially when our patriotic feeling was boiling, waiting to get a chance at the Spaniards. At last our order came; it was on the 8th day of May, about 6 o'clock in the evening. We assembled in our armory at 8 o'clock; we were to leave St. Joseph on the 9th.

We were instructed at what time we would go, and to get our war paint on, and told to meet in the armory next morning at 8 o'clock. On the morning of the 9th about 200 men met in the armory, and out of that number Captain McDermott had to pick 84 men. We were all lined up on the street in front of the armory and the captain began calling our names; and as our names were called we would step two paces to the front. As the front line began to fill up then were the anxious moments for those in the rear rank, for they knew that all of them could not go. Well, when 84 men had been picked out, there were left with that disappointed look about 110 men. The chosen ones packed their knapsacks and everything was then ready for the move. We were then dismissed to meet at 6 o'clock that evening; our train was to leave at 8 o'clock. We met at 6 o'clock; everything was excitement. Our friends began to gather around. When we marched to the Union station we were followed by about 5,000 people. When we arrived at the depot, there was where the trouble began. The people were crowded in so thick that it was almost impossible

to get through. After working for about an hour we finally got to the train and our friends came to the windows to shake hands with us and say good-bye.

It was 9 o'clock before we got started on our way to the place where the Missouri troops were to be mobilized, Jefferson Barracks, located near St. Louis, Mo. We got to the barracks about 10 a. m. on the 10th of May. Here is where we pitched our first camp of the Spanish-American war. On the 14th of May we were examined by the United States Surgeons, and on the 16th we were sworn into the Volunteer army for two years, if not sooner discharged.

Well, we had a very pleasant time while in Jefferson Barracks, with the exception of our mess, which was very short compared with what we were accustomed to at home. On the 27th of May the order came for the Fourth Mo. Vol. Inf. to move to Falls Church, Va., and here we pitched our camp in Camp Alger, named after the Secretary of War. Our long ride from Missouri to Virginia was a wearisome one—three days and two nights. We arrived in camp on Friday, and on Saturday President McKinley reviewed the troops. While our company was coming down the line for the purpose of passing in review we had a great deal of sport out of an old man who insisted on telling the people we were from the city in which Jesse James lived.

Since we have been in Camp Alger our time has been one of labor. Our regiment has cleared about fifty acres of timber and brush for our camp and parade ground, and we do a great deal of drilling. The following is our daily routine: Reveille is sounded at 5:15 a. m.; roll call at 5:30; mess, 5:45; sick and fatigue, 6:15; squad drill, 6:30; recall sounded at 7:30; company drill, 9:30; recall, 11; mess, 12 m.; mail, 12:30 p. m.; grand mount, 1:30; battalion drill, 3; recall, 4:30; mail, 4:45; mess, 5:30; retreat or dress parade, 6:30; call to quarters, 9:15; lights out, 9:30.

This comprises our daily duty as a company. Then there are company details; five men are detailed to wash dishes, something we never did before; six men detailed to carry water; six men to get wood. All through, our work has been hard. We did not mind that so long as there was a chance to fight. But now as the war is over, we would like to be discharged.

Fraternally yours,

JAMES C. CAIN,

Co. K, 4th Mo. Vol. Inf.

A SINGLE-TAXER'S VIEWS.

We begin to realize the importance of each occupation and profession when we draw a mental picture of our social state with any of them eliminated. First, if there were no farmers, we would have nothing to eat or wear. They furnish

nearly all the raw material that our first and immediate wants require, and other industries and trades depend directly or indirectly on them. There would be neither the flour, woolen or cotton mills if they did not produce the material for them. Farmers, like miners, are direct users of the earth. If there were no carpenters we would miss not only the conveniences of our present habitations, but thousands of others which their trade makes possible. So we would miss the blacksmith, bricklayer, stone-mason, printer, and the hundreds of other trades that are a part of the present social state. How of the professional class? Would we miss the doctor? Yes, his services are wanted all through life, from beginning to the end. So the clergy, in teaching us to live better make our present civilization possible. The author does the same, as his books influence their readers to higher and better motives. But, there is a class we would not miss, and it would not require a great amount of mental exertion to see that their elimination would be a blessing to mankind. That is a class called landlords. If they were not, the earth would be here to use, just the same, with the difference of advantage that all the others who contribute to the needs and bettering of mankind would not have to pay them for the use of it.

AN "UNFORTNIT" BALANCE.

"Well, Caleb," said Captain W., of Massachusetts, years ago, "what will you ask a day to saw wood for me? I've got several cords that I want sawed in two for the fireplace."

"I should charge you about half a dollar a day, if I had a saw," replied Caleb; "but I ain't got none, Captain, so I don't see how I can accommodate you."

"If that's all that's lacking, I guess we can manage it," said the captain. "I've got a prime new one, keen as a brier, and I'll let it to you reasonable. How would a twelvence a cord do for the use of it?"

"Reckon that's a fair price, Captain; I'll be over in the mornin'."

Bright and early that July morning Caleb was at work, and he kept at it so faithfully that he finished before sunset, when he went to the house to settle.

"Let's see," said the captain, "you were to have half a dollar a day; we'll call it a day, though it ain't sundown yet. That's fifty cents for you. And you were to pay me twelvence a cord for the use of the saw. There were three cords and a half in the pile; that makes forty-three and three-quarters cents due me. Somehow, Caleb, you don't have very much coming to you."

"How unfortnit," said Caleb, after scratching his head dubiously for half a minute, and then looking up quickly, as if a new light had broken in upon his mind; "how unfortnit that you didn't have half a cord more, for then we'd come out jest square."

(The application of the story is pat when the cost of use of money is considered. It is only a question of time when the principal is consumed by the charges for its use.)

From "Old Crip."

Raton, New Mex., Aug. 7, 1898.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As intimated in my last letter, of June 2d, I made a final effort to try and get relieved; but it looked pretty "blue" for me when I left Denton, Tex., on the 3d of June with 75c. in my "jeans," and the weather so hot that it kept my wife busy almost day and night bathing my head and shoulders with cold water to keep me alive. But I had determined to make a final struggle to be treated, and as I had been in correspondence with a surgical institute in Indianapolis that had given considerable encouragement in my case, it occurred to me that I must try and raise the means and go. On arriving in Fort Worth I decided to cast humiliation aside and ask my friends to donate to help me get the money, for I knew that I could not sell books enough in twelve months to raise the necessary amount to take the treatment, which was \$350 for three months or \$650 for six months. In the meantime I had the promise from some relatives that I could depend on them for half of the money. So I approached a good many of my acquaintances and asked them to help me, but about two out of three of them would "see me later" and a good many would agree to send me some money after I got to Indianapolis, or allow me to draw on them for a small sum. Finally, after two weeks hard rustling, I had about \$500 promised me, including what my relatives had promised. All the ready cash I had was \$38, and every cent of it came from poor men who worked hard to get meat and bread; \$17 of it came from Jack Spoore and his gang of about 15 men, nearly all of whom were strangers to me, but they came to the front just the same; and words are inadequate when I try to explain my gratitude. Most all the electrical men in Fort Worth helped out all they were able. I had to go to Dallas to get half-rate tickets for St. Louis. I did not see but two of the boys of 69, Bros. Trotter and Downs, for it was too hot for me to get around, and I sent my wife over to Oak Cliff and found Bro. Trotter, who came to the hotel to see me. I secured half-rates to St. Louis and I landed in that city on Saturday night with \$10; so I had to wait until Monday to find any of the union boys. On Monday morning I was loaded into my "wheel-chair" and my wife pushed me around the city till I found the Mo. Elec.-Light Co.'s plant, on Twentieth street. On inquiring I found that the boys would be in at noon and were going to lay off that afternoon on account of the funeral of Bro. Manson, who had been killed by a live wire two days before.

When the boys came in I drew my card on them, and I had my little "grip" full of my books and they went like hot cakes; but a good many of them had to rush home

to get ready for the funeral, so I did not get to see near all of them, but they took care of me in good style and I shall never forget them. Bro. Martin L. Derkin and Bro. Frank Hurst got their heads together and decided that Frank should go with me the remainder of the day and push my chair, thereby relieving my wife. And I want to say right here that it's no small job to push an invalid and chair all over St. Louis and lift it up and down at every corner. But Frank filled the bill for "T." Great strings of "liquid" beads would chase one another down his cheek, but old Frank never flinched. Every time he threw that 175 pounds against the wheel we would raise the dust. A good many of the telephone boys had been paid and gone when we got there; but they treated me right, and I won't forget that dollar that Bro. Wilson gave me for a book, as well as several others that were given me.

Local No. 1 was on a strike and I did not see many of its members. Bro. Phil Fish helped Frank up the hill with my "go-cart." Frank, old boy, I will not forget you for that noble day's work! I was nobly received and treated by Brotherhood boys in St. Louis, and when Frank and I got to the hotel we counted up and I had received \$17, which paid our fare to Indianapolis.

I was examined at the Institute and they thought they could relieve me (so they said); but they refused to let me enter the Institute till I put up about \$400; and despite the fact that they had previously agreed to make "terms to suit," they would do nothing till the money was "up." So I began to write letters and draw drafts on my friends (so-called) and relatives to get \$500 that had been promised me, and after drawing a long breath I waited for returns (that never came). I had \$9.55 on landing in Indianapolis, and our board soon "knocked it to pieces." I soon began to receive letters and drafts, but no money. The relatives would not put up a cent because the Institute would not guarantee to put me on my feet. And out of the "alleged" \$500 I received \$26, enough to give us a "clearance" out of Indianapolis over the "Big 4" to Chicago. I got a letter to Bro. Calvin W. Beach, of L. U. No. 9, and he and Mrs. B. called to see us at our hotel on Michigan avenue. I soon related my circumstances to Bro. Beach, who set to work at once to help me out.

Next day Grand President John H. Maloney was on the scene; and when it comes to engineering an invalid's chair, he is a modern Hercules, or a Hurst, which is practically the same. Bro. Maloney took charge of me and pushed me and go-cart about 19 miles; took my wife and I up to the "Auditorium" Observatory (and had to carry me in his arms part of the way). We had a fine view of the city, Lake Michigan and the Ferris wheel—in fact, every-

thing that could be seen from a 25-story structure. Bro. Maloney secured me half-rates to Omaha over the C. & N. W.

I attended the meeting of No. 9 on July 9th and its members bought \$12 worth of books and donated \$5, making another \$17. I wish to thank Local No. 9 in general and Bros. Maloney, Beach, Jackson, Christenson, Dickinson and others in particular, for their deep manifestation in my behalf. I don't want to be treated any better than I was treated by the boys of Local No. 9.

We left Chicago July 10th and landed in Omaha 14 hours later. Next day I found our big-hearted Joe Brinkman, foreman for the T. H. Co. in Omaha, who took us to his home, where we were most cordially received and courteously treated during our four days' stay in Omaha. I never made the acquaintance of a more hospitable couple than Mr. and Mrs. Brinkman (Jim and Delia). Bro. Brinkman also had a whirl at my go-cart, and so did "Shorty" Allman, for he pushed the cart out to the Exposition grounds and took me through all the sights and back to town—in all about 11 miles, and "Shorty" made me acquainted with a good many of the electrical boys out there, nearly all of them buying one of my books; among them being Bros. McKee, Smith, Welmont and others, all members of Local 22. I had a good time (at Shorty's and Brink's expense) and I think it is about a "stand-off" between Frank Hurst, John Maloney, Jim Brinkman and Shorty Allman, when it comes to manipulating a go-cart, especially "long-distance" work.

I attended a meeting of 22 and every member present bought a book, and with what was donated by the local I received another \$17, for which I am thankful to all in general, and especially to Bros. Brinkman, Paul Myers, L. M. Stedman, Allman, Foster and others; and as Stedman was the heavy-weight of the crowd, it fell to his lot to carry me up and down two flights of stairs. And to be brief, the boys of 22 just simply can't be beat for hospitality. The next day I got half-rates to Denver, Colo., and Bros. Frank Ensminger, Foster, and Brinkman and wife accompanied us to the depot and saw us off for Denver. I shall always remember my pleasant stop in Omaha, as well as Chicago and St. Louis. I never hated to part with a brother any more than I did Bros. Jim Brinkman and Frank Ensminger when we left Omaha.

We only stopped one day in Denver, as my wife was sick, and I managed to get very low rates from Denver to Trinidad, and so I had money enough, by a scratch, to get us here to Raton. I only met one of the brothers of Local 68 in Denver, Bro. Hamm, and he insisted that I wait till meeting night and he would help me sell some books to 68, but I was worn out, and

my wife sick, and we left next day. But I will mail some books to him to sell to Local 68, for I am very much in need. I came to Raton because the climate is much easier on me here than in Texas. I am going to write to the locals that haven't bought my books and try and get enough money together to open a little cigar and tobacco stand, and try to make my living without dragging myself and wife from place to place.

Just four years ago to-day I organized L. U. 81 of Fort Worth, and hope to be a member of this grand Brotherhood for 40 years to come. I am too badly crippled to work hand or foot, but I can still talk unionism to a finish.

By asking pardon of the Editor of the WORKER, I am, with gratitude and best wishes to the Brotherhood,

Faternally,

ROBT. G. WRIGHT.

AN INTERESTING BIT OF HISTORY.

In looking for the origin of trades unions we find that as early as 1634 numerous societies were organized in Great Britain, under legal protection, for relief from distress from various sources. They were styled "Friendly Societies," and consisted at first of neighbors united for mutual aid or relief in case of sickness, death and other misfortunes; but in course of time these societies, in process of crystallization, became so modified as to include in their membership persons only having the same occupation, and this was the beginning of the formation of trades union combinations for regulating the relations between employer and employee, or for imposing restrictions on the manner of conducting any industry or business. These unions were considered inimical to public policy, and those who were concerned in them were liable by common law to prosecution and punishment. But, on account of the rise of the manufacturing system, and the revolution following it in the industrial arrangement of the country, the movement became so extensive that stringent laws were deemed necessary to restrict or suppress its operations. A series of statute laws were then passed, which, being enacted by those who controlled, in a great measure, the capital of the country, bore heavily on the laboring classes. By these statutes it was enacted that all persons combining to advance their wages, or in any way to control those who carried on any manufacture or trade, in the management thereof, might be severely punished therefor. As a natural consequence a very bitter antagonism arose between employers and employees. The better to protect themselves against the encroachments of the former, the latter resorted to the formation of secret societies, which became numerous and very active in taking advantage of the situation. They could now

wield a weapon against their employers, in retaliation, the effects of which were considered dangerous to the peace of the community. Distress, discontent and disorder followed. In this extremely Parliament was petitioned to so modify the objectionable law as to, in a measure, meet the approval of the workmen. These associations are now very numerous in one form or other throughout the civilized world. They exist under almost as many names as there are occupations for mankind to engage in, but may nearly all be included under the general name of trade unions.

As to the word Brotherhood. Hood means condition of, and Brotherhood means in the condition of a brother. As applied to any organization of men, it places each one in relation to the others (as to all human rights) on the same equality that should exist between members of the same family. Their implied relation is very close, and enjoins upon each member a willingness to succor, encourage and defend the rights of each and all of the rest individually and collectively, in case of actual or threatened imposition.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

My neighbor says, "I have worked in the factory all my life; am now 60 years old; have been out of employment over a year, and wherever I go, though I am an early-riser, I find an army of men there as anxious for a job as I am; and if they were not turned away disappointed, like myself, I should think there may be personal reasons for not giving me work; but there is no work, and I can not understand why one wanting to make a living can not get the opportunity."

My neighbor is one of 3,000,000 in this country similarly situated—no one wanting to employ them, and they can not employ themselves.

Now, I hear all kinds of political doctors, from the protection fakir to the prohibitionist, wanting to prescribe their remedies for this condition, but as they do not recognize the natural rights of man, they fail entirely to see the cause of his idleness. If men are denied the opportunity to make a living the fault lies in our social structure. There are legal enactments that prevent them from applying their labor as they would if they had their natural right. What is man's natural right? In our declaration of principles of government we declare all have an equal right to life and liberty. To have equal rights to life must mean that we have equal rights to that which sustains life—the air, sunshine, water, and the land; for without these we cannot live. And if our laws give to the possessor of land power to exact rent from a fellow-human, there is no equality.

It is manifest, we as material beings

must subsist from the earth—it is our only source of subsistence. Whatever our occupation is, we occupy space on it and use material from it; employment is impossible without its use, and it must follow work is scarce or plentiful according to the ease of access to land.

There is a growing body of men all over this world that declare that as the value to land is made by the whole people, it should be taxed by them and used for public purpose, as our taxes are to-day. To do this will make the holding of land for speculation unprofitable; all valuable land will come into use; capital and labor would no longer have to pay for the opportunity to employ themselves. But the semi-socialist and other surface observers of the social question say: "How can poor people use this land without capital? They will need help."

There is idle capital looking for investment, as well as idle workers, and it can not be employed without employing labor. It is only under the present order where investment in land pays without the aid of labor.

You say, "This is the Single Tax." Well, if it will employ the idle, let us work for the Single Tax.

SOME TRUISMS.

Envy bites its keeper.
Opportunity may trip a giant.
The abuse of health is veiled suicide.
A good name is made, not bestowed.
The man who thinks leads the crowd.
The grumbler blows out his own lamp.
Every heart has a thorn and a throne.
If you can't be a sun, don't be a cloud.
Ignorance and witchcraft are fast friends.

Hunger and ambition are hard to rock to sleep.

It is hard for bad motives to drive good bargains.

The farm and the garden are the best gold diggings.

Discretion is not cowardice, neither is blatant volubility courage.

Exuberant patriotism is often used as a cloak by knavish politicians.

Weeds thrive best in richest soil.

This applies to churches as well as to fields and gardens.

MEN'S \$2.00 WONDER

A \$3.00 Cork Sole Shoe for \$2.00. SEND US \$2, state size and width and we will send you these shoes by express, and if you don't find them equal to any \$3.00 Cork Sole Shoe made we will refund your money. This shoe is made from Genuine Badger Calfskin over the latest style coin toe last, soles cut from best oak sole leather, very fine. Made by the best workmen in the world. Price \$2.00. Write for free shoe catalogues to our office in foot-wear at wholesale prices. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.) Chicago, Ill. (Sole, Rockwell & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)





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NEW LOCALS.

It is with great pleasure we announce two new locals to our readers. President Maloney organized a local of trimmers in Chicago, which will be known as Local 49. No doubt this local will steadily increase in numbers, and in the near future attain to a goodly membership.

The master stroke of this year was accomplished when we placed a charter on Greater New York. Through the untiring efforts of Mr. Ed Lathan we have succeeded in forming a local in Brooklyn, and this local is in the race to stay. There will be no hippodroming allowed by men who refuse to stay in the Brotherhood. The charter is issued, and men who wish to become Brotherhood members must apply to Local No. 12. It goes without saying that it is only a matter of time when Local No. 12, Greater New York, will have a large membership. Here's success to Nos. 49 and 12.

WE have had the misfortune to lose by death four of our brothers in the past eight weeks, Brother Bloomfield of Local No. 1,

Brother Robinson of Local No. 3, Brother Stricker of Local 45 and Brother Lee of Local 45. While we bow to the inevitable and mourn the loss of these brothers, do not let us forget those who are left behind to mourn their loss, and give them our financial aid as well as condolence.

BROTHER R. G. Wright, who has kindly contributed two very interesting letters for this month's issue, is a member in good standing and should receive the support of all members of the Brotherhood.

LABOR IN THE SOUTH.

What does the Southern manufacturer want? Is he a great big hog? It wasn't a week ago since he was in Atlanta scheming to be relieved of all city taxes, and now we find him in Washington endeavoring to defeat a national nine-hour law. In the first place he aims to rob the city of thousands of dollars and in the second instance wants to work his help eleven hours for five hours' pay. The South has everything to be proud of as an agricultural center; as an industrial and manufacturing mart we have developed—the hog in man. We work while children longer hours than we did negroes before the war. The white wage slave in the cotton district of the South to-day is worked longer hours, has less comforts, fewer necessities, inferior medical attention, compelled to work oftener under physical disability than the negro was before the war. This is a bad picture, but will a Southern gentleman deny its truthfulness?—Augusta (Ga.) Round Table.

WHY MEN SHOULD ORGANIZE.

First—Every year sees a stronger organization of capital. Trusts are formed, and trust swallows trust, until in the end every single branch of industry will be controlled by two or three men, and the balance of mankind must accept whatever pittance may be doled out to them. Therefore it become necessary for workingmen to organize, and that now, that they may make a bold stand for their rights. Second—The introduction of machinery is gradually throwing the laboring men of the country out of employment. To-day 1,000,000 American laborers are unemployed, more than 2,000,000 more are on the brink of starvation from insufficient recompense for their toil. That all may have the employment that is necessary to sustaining life, there must be a shortening of the hours of labor. In no way can this be done, except through organization. Third—In free America there is no man who desires to become an object of charity. To-day nearly every labor organization carries an insurance or benefit branch with a feature of out-of-work benefit not to be found in other insurance. And every year finds these unions dispensing immense sums for the care of sick or dead members. Fourth—The trades union makes all men brothers, and makes a bond of fraternity among all, no matter what may be their calling or condition. Fifth—Nearly all of the great reforms in recent years are directly traceable to the trades-unions. All laboring men get the benefit of these, therefore all laboring men should organize, that they may carry their share of the burden.—Saturday Critic.

THE RICH AND THE POOR.

When the late Alphonse Daudet was a very young man he lived in a Paris garret upon two sous a day. There were times when all he had to eat was a loaf of bread every twenty-four hours. This experience, the most painful of his life, he never forgot. Writing of these early days many years later, he indulged in a few reflections. He maintained that those who have never been forced to go hungry from poverty can form no idea of the hopeless pain it entails, the misery, the pangs, the forlornness. "I have noticed," he sums up, "that those who are well off, are, in general, totally unable to form any notion of the nature of the misery which the destitute undergo." This is very true. It is a truth that holds good in many ways. For instance, a man who has been severely burned will feel a prompt and ready sympathy with other victims of fire, while those who have never felt such agony, will, even though they be not lacking in humanity, fail to sympathize in an adequate degree. Nor is the case in any way altered when we deal with purely subjective states of suffering. The victims of unhappy love are generally the objects of ridicule of all those who have never loved or who have loved only unhappily. The poignant ruin of misplaced affection can gain sympathy only from those that have felt it.

ONLY A DOLLAR.

What Use it Should be Put to and Where Use It.

Just a little dollar on its mission sent, makes a lot of people glad every time the coin is spent. You pay it to the butcher for meat to give you strength; he takes it to the grocer from whom it goes at length, some pretty piece of cloth or lace his better-half to buy, or helps to get her winter hat to make her rival sigh. The dry goods man sends on the coin to pay his market bill, and though the coin is often spent, it stays a dollar still, and every time 'tis spent at home some act of good is done in "booming" local industries ere setting of the sun.

But, if you take that shining coin and break the local chain, the chances are that from afar 'twill not return again. If once it passes out of town the butcher and the baker, the grocer and the dry goods man, the cook, the undertaker, the carpenter, the carriage-wright, the blacksmith, every one, will lose the chance to touch that coin ere setting of the sun.

Just keep the little coin at home, just keep it moving well, and every time it changes hands somebody's goods 'twill sell. That single little dollar has the wondrous power to make somebody better a dozen times an hour. It pays the bill and wards off ill, and ne'er its power relaxes to soothe the doctor, buy the coal and pay for clothes and taxes.—Labor's Voice.

In England a machine for designing has been invented that will revolutionize the weaving industry. By combining photography with electricity, that which it has taken months and in some cases years to accomplish, will now be done in fifteen minutes. It is thought immense saving will result and many workers will be displaced.

OUR LOCALS.

Local Union No. 1.

St. Louis, Aug. 15, '98.

Editor Electrical Worker:

We send you letter of condolence adopted by Local No. 1, N. B. E. W., on the death of Harry K. Bloomfield:

Whereas, It has pleased God in His infinite wisdom to call from the scenes of his earthly labors our beloved and esteemed brother Harry K. Bloomfield; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the loss to us of a true and faithful brother-worker, and that we recognize in his death the loss to this organization of a member whose memory we will ever cherish with affection and regard; and be it also

Resolved, That in respect to his memory the charter of Local No. 1 be draped in mourning for thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our heartfelt sympathy, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to them, and the same be published in the official journal of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America.

Signed,

F. P. KINSLEY,
C. H. PROVOST,
S. M. KEEBLE.

Local Union No. 3.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 8, 1898.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As the time is drawing near for publication, will write a short letter to your valuable paper. The strike is still on, this being the sixth week. We have the city completely tied up. Our Grand President and all the boys are working day and night to win, for win we are determined. Every one is holding out, so we hope by the time for our next letter we will have victory to report. Respectfully,

Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 5.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 10, 1898.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Fearing I am late for this month's edition, I had better hurry through with this epistle. Business electrical has been rushed for the past two or three weeks, as Pittsburgh is getting to be quite a convention city. A number of the boys have been working on the Knight Templar decorations, and others on the Exposition, which opened Wednesday. As I am working nights it is rather hard to get news and sleep at the same time. I had quite a search for a suit of Hamilton Carhartt overalls, but finally succeeded in locating the store. Boys, you can get them at Solomon & Rubens.

I have been informed that there is a new wire fixer in town; he arrived a short while ago, but he has not served out his full apprenticeship as yet—the one in question is a new arrival at Bro. Fried-

man's house, 8 lbs. I am told mother and baby are doing well.

I have been taking notes for the last 10 years and expect some day to publish the compilation. I have about concluded to give it the title of "Trials and Tribulations of a Tramp Wire Fixer," but the copy is not ready as yet. Traveling brothers should not forget that No. 5 has the latch-string always out. Electrical work in Pittsburgh is gradually getting to the point where a man must have a care or move on. O how glorious it will be when we have all or nearly all electrical workers of every branch under our grand old banner and a local planted in every city in Uncle Sam's possessions, including Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. So let each of us try to get at least one member. Just think of the good it would do yourself. Don't give the old time-worn excuse that you cannot spare the time; you can if you will only think. Well, for fear some of the brothers may think I am after them for tardiness, I had better cease, promising more next time. I saw a liveryman clipping a horse and I told him to "Remember the Mane." Will again close.

Yours respectfully,

W. A. PULLIAM,
Press Sec'y.

Local Union No. 8.

Toledo, O., Aug. 24, 1898.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As No. 8 has not had much to say in the WORKER lately, I will do my best to write a few lines each month. Being now in the line of P. S., I hope you will overlook errors, etc. I took notice of an editorial in the August WORKER from an old-timer, and think for myself it is a very good suggestion to write about isolated plants, municipal plants, giving diagrams, etc.; also about wiring and bells. It would make very interesting reading for the WORKER. No. 8 is going to start the ball rolling next meeting, by giving discussions on "Practical Wiring," etc., and if we find any hard nuts to crack, will write to the WORKER and have them debated upon.

As to business in Toledo, it is very quiet at the present writing. We anticipate better times in the near future. They have broken ground for the Dow-Snell Co. building which was recently destroyed by fire. The buildings will occupy about 30,000 square feet. The Ford Glass Factory is going to locate near Toledo, and several minor buildings will keep us going for awhile when ready to be wired.

Yours fraternally,

J. J. DUCK, P. S.

Local Union No. 17.

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 5, 1898.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Once more I sit me down to my imitation mahogany desk to let the Brother-

hood know how we are getting on in the City of the Straits.

Labor Day has come and gone once more and it was celebrated right royally by organized labor. I wish the brothers all over the country could have seen the parade; it was a sight good for sore eyes; a success in spite of the monopoly-owned daily press, which tried to ignore us as much as possible, but was beaten with its own weapon. We had the Detroit Sentinel, the great labor paper, with us. You ought to see it throw hot shot into the sanctums of the dailies.

I will not attempt to describe at length the games at Belle Isle Park, under the auspices of No. 17. Suffice it to say that with nearly half a hundred prizes that were competed for in all kinds of athletics, until the shades of night had fallen, the day was nobly spent; and our committees are entitled to congratulations on the way they conducted affairs. It would take too much space to tell the names of the game winners, they are so numerous.

Some of the new suburban electric roads being completed, I see some of the boys are getting back to town. How it warns one's heart to wring the hand of a good, true union brother, when you haven't seen him for a while. As for me, I would a thousand times rather grasp the fist of these sun-kissed sons of toil than the gloved paw of a bondholding aristocrat; these people, you know, who have forgiven the Almighty for allowing them to be born Americans, instead of the offspring of some rotten European royalty. I hate that class of people with Apache ferocity. I am proud of the fact that my ancestors helped to write the charter of our liberties with the bayonet on the backs of Lord Cornwallis' buccaneers in the war of the Revolution, and the hatred for the aristocracy has been handed down to me from them. The income tax was declared unconstitutional for the benefit of these millionaire snobs, two or three years ago, you remember. That decision will be reversed. Yes, sir.

We are taking in new members right along. There are some few, of course, that we can't do anything with; you have all run across the same kind of men; they are what we call "persistent non-union;" who swear they won't join, though enjoying conditions that union men have made. They will grab any job that will keep them out of the company of decent men. I never knew one of them that I would allow to eat at my table. I know several who are not good enough to dine with my dog.

We have shown several of the wiring firms the benefits of having union workmen when they run against the union clause in building specifications, and before many moons we will curtail the business of the scab shops where they hire nothing but a lot of kids for two or three

dollars a week. I tell you, brothers, if ever one of these scab contractors comes around your house, I would advise you to nail all the movables to the floor, and to keep on the windward side of him in warm weather, for he is generally a sweet-scented geranium. The scab contractor and his fellow porch-climber, the persistent non-union man, are our mortal enemies. When I meet one of them on the street I always think to myself how I would like to grab him by the legs and beat carpets with him.

I will close. I sometimes take the English language by both ends and break it in two, but I hope the Editor will not blue-pencil me for it. I also hope the brothers who read this will remember that I am not a college graduate, my chief school has been the rugged world.

DAN E. ELLSWORTH,
Press Sec'y.

[No blue pencil on this, Dan; it's all right.—Ed.]

Local Union No. 18.

Kansas City, Sept. 4, 1898.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I will make an effort to get our number in this month's journal, but have not much news. Kansas City is on the mend, our brothers are all working, and we could use a good many more good union men; every meeting night we have places for from two to four men. There has been a power plant put in at the McKeene Roller mill, and several companies are going to put in motors.

The Metropolitan Street Railway has just put in another large generator. They have two of the largest machines in the West. There are several small lighting plants going in for private lighting. The prodigal son, Bro. Drolinger, has returned from Texas. He is a little sunburnt, but is still in line with 18.

The Consolidated Electric Light Co. has commenced reconstructing their lines.

As I am short of news I will close.

Yours fraternally,
H. T. WATROUS,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 30.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 8, 1898.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As the G. A. R. are holding their reunion here this week, and I have been so busy chasing trouble with the rest of the boys, I will be unable to write but a few lines. All the boys from Local No. 30 who are serving time for street railroad and constructions have had their hands full for several weeks past.

Readers, I beg to be excused at this time, hoping I will be able to tell all about it in my next letter.

WM. P. WHEELER,
Press Secretary.

Dewey Local Union No. 31.

Anaconda, Mont.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The time has again arrived when it is my duty to see that Local 31 is represented in the WORKER. This is my first attempt, and I hope whoever reads this letter will excuse all mistakes. Well, we are getting along first-rate and all brothers are working at present. We have lost one of our brothers, G. H. Causey, good luck go with him. No. 31 is still dragging along in the same old way. This won't do. Brothers, come up to the meetings and help us run things, and if we are to have a union let us all take hold and make a union that will command the respect of everybody. But it can't be done unless we have the help and support of all brothers. The few who attend regularly get discouraged and the few who come up occasionally see the same old faces nightly and the few who do try to make a Local soon get to thinking that we are not so many after all, and they join the majority of absent members. Now, brothers, if each member of No. 31 will attend one meeting a month it would make a great change and we could all know what is being done and what is to be done. It is for our own personal interest, each and every one of us. Then, brother, if a good union is a good thing for us, let us have the best and the best is none too good for us, and we can have the best if we try, so let's try. Monday being Labor Day, we were out with a big float in the parade, and, thanks to the brothers of 65, they were with us in the parade. Well, I believe this is the time that I ring off for good, as this great honor will fall on some other brother. It makes a fellow feel good to think that some other fellow will have to do this letter business each month. I remain,

Yours respectfully,
W. J. LEONARD,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 35.

Boston, Sept. 10, '98.

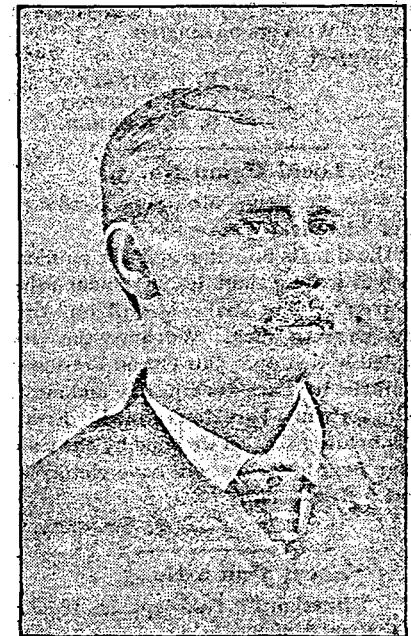
Editor Electrical Worker:

Here we are again. Who? Local 35. Will try and give some reading for this month. A few meetings ago our Treasurer sent in his resignation on account of business calling him out of town. Well, I may say a few words for Dave, as we called him. He has been our Treasurer for over five years, and performed his duties in the most satisfactory manner; he was a faithful and hard worker. No. 35 loses one of its best officers, but we hope Dave Flynn will return to Boston soon. We elected Bro. Morris Sheehan in his stead, he being one of the old-timers, and he will give us good service, as he has always been a hustler. Our Vice-President also resigned, his excuse being on account of business; they elected your honor in his place. So I will try and perform both duties.

We are still increasing our membership each meeting. Of late our local has had considerable sickness among its members, but they are all on the good health list once more, and we hope will continue so. It has made a big hole in our contingent fund and we were obliged to assess all brothers in good standing 25c., but it's a good cause and no brother will ever miss that small amount.

We had the pleasure of hearing a few of the delegates from the Theatrical Mechanics of Boston. They stated their grievances and gave us the following list of boycotted theatres: The Park, Boston Museum, Hollis St., Boston, Columbia, and B. F. Keath's. After the delegates adjourned it was voted that any brother of 35 caught patronizing any of the above be fined \$5, and the same be turned into the funds of the Theatrical Mechanics.

The Boston Electric Light Co. has a contract in the hands of the Mayor to be signed, for a 10-years lease to furnish the



OTTO PETTERSON,
A prominent member of Local 35.

lights for our city. Our committee have visited the Mayor to have him induce that company to employ none but union men. We hope they will come to an agreement, and so swell our local, as they employ a large force.

We held a picnic Sept. 3d at Bass Point, Nahant, Mass. It being our first outing, a committee of eight brothers got together and in about two weeks' time made it a social and financial success. So you can imagine what a hustling committee we have. One I must mention is Otto Pettersson. He started around to the business and electrical houses of Boston to arrange for prizes, and received donations from the following houses:

General Electric Co., 180 Sumner street, magnet.

Lord Electric, 181 Tremont st., fan motor.

C. S. Knowles, 7 Arch street, fan motor.

McKenney & Waterbur, 181 Franklin st., banquet lamp.

N. Y. Insulated Wire Co., 134 Congress st., case of bits.

Anchor Electric Co., 71 Federal st., hot air torch.

F. Swan Elect. Co., 37 Pearl st., case of bits.

Bibber White Co., 49 Federal st., rubber gloves.

Ft. Wayne Elect. Co., Equitable Bldg., come-along.

Frank Ridlon Co., 180 Sumner st., strap and wire.

J. W. Poole & Co., 37 Pearl st., small torch.

Pettengill & Andrews, 5 Winthrop sq., plyers.

H. A. Howard, 64 Oliver st., fan motor.

The Electric Gas Light Co., 195 Devonshire st., plyers.

Gettens Electric Co., 181 Tremont st., plyers.

A. J. Wilkinson, 180 Washington st., set chisels.

Chandler & Farquhar, 34 Federal street, spurs.

L. W. Ferdinand & Co., 176 Federal st., bit and brace.

Chandler & Barber, 15 Elliot st., screw-driver set.

C. E. Logue, 8 Deo st., connectors.

Clark Mills, 140 Mass. av., plyers.

Hunters, Sumner st., bit and brace.

Eastern Electric Cable Co., 61-63 Hampshire st., coil wire.

They all contributed with the most hearty approbation, wishing us success. What was contributed amounted to almost a hundred dollars. We had a large crowd, and a great many brothers brought their families, to enjoy the day's outing down the harbor. They much enjoyed the games and sports, which were as follows:

100-yards dash—Won by Bro. P. Larkin; 2d, Bro. W. Thomas. 1st prize, fan motor; 2d, pair Getting's plyers. Time, 11½ sec.

Three standing jumps—Won by Bro. W. J. Joyce; 2d, Bro. P. Larkin. 1st prize, set bits; 2d, pair plyers. Distance, 36 ft., 35 ft.

Putting 16-lb. shot—Won by Bro. W. J. Joyce; 2d, P. Larkin. 1st prize, set chisels; 2d, pair plyers. Distance, 38 ft., 35 ft.

Throwing 50-lb. weight—Won by Bro. W. J. Joyce; 2d, W. Ryan. 1st prize, large torch; 2d, combination set screw-driver. Distance, 24 ft., 23 ft.

Half-mile run—Won by L. C. McDonald; 2d, P. Larkin. 1st prize, small blow torch; 2d, ratchet brace. Time, 3 min. 5 sec.

Ladies' potato race—Won by Mrs. Flaherty; 2d, Miss Ferrier.

Base ball between Local 35 and visitors—Won by Local 35. Prize, large box cigars. Score, 3 to 2.

Then came the sport:

Rope-throwing, there being about 35 entries—Won by B. Guttro, 1st, 51 ft.; A. Chisholm, 49½ ft. 1st prize, fan motor; 2d, pair Getting's plyers.

Pole-climbing, 49-ft. pole—Won by J. J. Cameron, 1st, 16¼ sec.; A. McDonald, 2d, 17 sec.

It was a grand sight to see how they did the drop act; one being measured at 26 ft. 1st prize, pair climbers, pair plyers, strap and vise; 2d, brace and set bits complete.

Gents' potato race—Won by M. Birmingham and D. Flynn. Prizes, fan motors.

Work seems to be picking up in Boston, as at each meeting our business agent still inquires for men to go to work.

We had the pleasure of having with us once more Bro. Curley Sheehan. He just returned from Hartford, Conn., and had his traveling card. We were pleased with the remarks he made regarding Local 35.

Yours fraternally,

T. R. MELVILLE,
Press Sec'y.

Local Union No. 37.

Hartford, Conn., Sept. 3, 1898.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Enclosed find Local No. 37's contribution for September. Our press secretary having left us for new pastures, the duty of supplying a letter has devolved upon me. The members here feel a little sore towards ex-Bro. Sheehan because he neglected his duty last month, and, for the first time, left this local without a monthly report in the WORKER. However, we will excuse him, as he probably had a great deal to attend to incidental to his leaving for Boston. Here's good luck to you, Sheehan.

On the night of August 10 we held a meeting. Bro. Sheehan was present and tendered his resignation as Past President and Press Secretary. During the evening the local, through Bro. Maloy, presented Bro. Sheehan with a handsome watch-charm bearing the emblem of our National Brotherhood. Bro. Sheehan accepted the gift in a neat speech and invited the boys to take refreshments with him. The boys embraced the opportunity to bid the brother good-bye and wish him luck. There was a decided gloom cast over the brothers on account of his departure.

Well, brothers, for some time I have been looking for the solution of a problem over which I have worked long and earnestly. Perhaps some of the brothers of this great organization may be able to supply me with same. The problem is this: You will see by the illustrations the connections of four Thomson Recording Wallmeters. In Fig. 1 we have two meters on each phase of a two-phase power circuit. These meters are connected in cir-

cuit properly and rotate in the proper direction.

Fig. 2 shows two more meters under the same conditions, only meter marked (b) is connected up backwards. This is necessary in order that the meter may rotate in the proper direction. Now, what I should like to know is, what condition of affairs exist and what is the reason that, in one installation the meters are connected in circuit as in Fig. 1, and in another installation the meters must be connected as in Fig. 2. I should like to hear from any brother who has a solution to offer; and I shall be extremely grateful to any and all brothers who may send a solution.

The Hartford Central Labor Union celebrated Labor Day with their usual parade and picnic. Local No. 37 was represented by about 20 members, the rest being out of town or compelled to work. Our worthy Bro. W. H. Crawley being President of Central Labor Union, saw that we were second in line. We were headed by Bro. Welch, who carried the banner on horseback. Bro. Welch earned for himself the soubriquets of "Teddy Roosevelt" and the "Rough Rider," two names of which

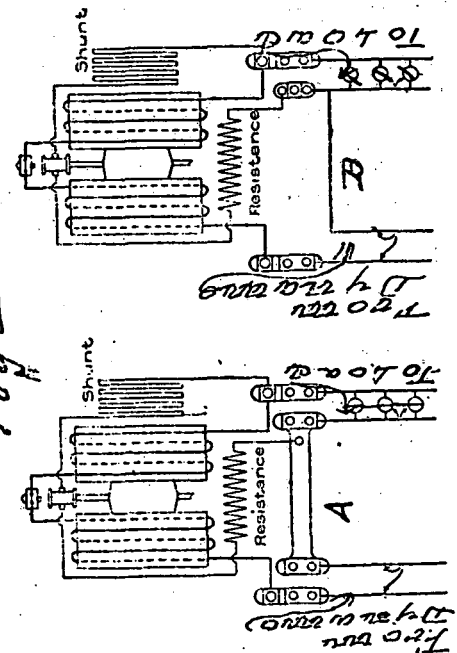
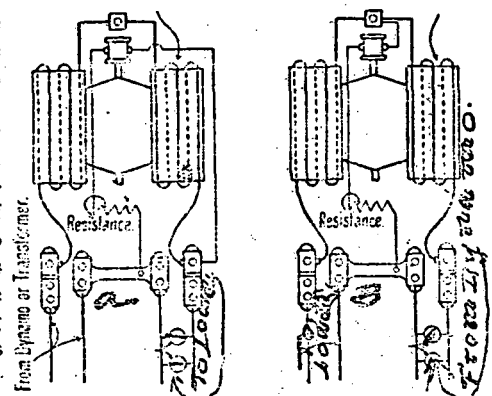


FIG. 2.



he is extremely proud. The boys made a very good showing, turning out with white flannel caps, canes and badges. Several stops were made, of short duration, and the boys were enabled to satisfy their thirst. Right here we wish to thank Bro. Crawley for stopping the parade so that our division came directly under a large tree in front of a house occupied by people who evidently bore in mind the old rule, "Do to others as you would be done by," for they brought us out some ice-water, for which we are very grateful. We have given those ladies a vote of thanks, one they richly deserve. As soon as other residents of the street saw what they had done, their lead was followed. It showed especial thoughtfulness on the part of the ladies. We once more extend our thanks.

Well, this is written on my return from the picnic, and brothers who have attended the same function to-day will indulge me with their sympathies for any and all mistakes I may have made. Also bear in mind that this is my first heat in the race for literary honors.

Well, let's hear from Local No. 80. Their Press Secretary wrote a letter some time ago that was short and to the point, and we should like to hear from them again. Well, here's success to all locals, and especially to our new local in Greater New York. Long may she live, and may prosperity always attend them.

Well, good-bye for September.

H. B. M.

Local Union No. 38.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 8, 1898.

Editor Electrical Worker:

One more month has passed and the regular time has arrived to write to the WORKER. There has nothing of importance taken place in this vicinity in the past month, only that there are a larger number of electrical workers of this local walking around hoping that the sunny side of prosperity will turn around and grasp their hand and say, "Come and work for me." Nay; that has passed away. But some day that will pass away—when the cheap people are all dead.

Now, brothers, it is a common sight here in Cleveland to see a bunch of electrical workers stand upon the street and watch a lot of cheap people doing electrical work at reduced pay. There is an ex-member of Local 16 (formerly of Cleveland) who would like to get the work done for a far lower price than he pays. This same individual was a charter member some years ago of old Local No. 16. When he was hustling around doing his little piece of work in those days he was always crying for higher wages. He was a radical man on wages; but that day has long passed out of his memory. He has got to be a big boy now. But some day he may have his own troubles over again; then, per-

haps he will think of the past. Then our turn will come, and we will draw the blocks good and tight until the line bows up in the middle.

Well, Mr. Editor, the inside men have their troubles, also. We had an agreement signed by the electrical contractors last spring, but they only give the inside boys enough work to keep them in hot water all the time. One week things boom; the next week they have nothing to do. Quite a number of the boys are working in Loraine, O., for the Slipbuilding Co., wiring up some boats; but that work will not last forever. There are a large number of big buildings going up here, but they will not be ready until next spring. The only good job that they counted on was taken by Lewis & Co., Boston, Mass. That was the Chamber of Commerce. This Boston firm beat out our contractors. They have two or three men here from Boston; the foreman came from there. The job is non-union and the ones employed on it work nine hours for cheap pay. Has the local in Boston had any dealings with Lewis & Co., and if they have had any information about them Local 38 would like to hear from them by letter, which may help us in making the job union, if possible?

This local is going to adopt a new plan to get members; they tried to get them at reduced rates two years ago, but those parties slipped by; we could not get them, nor would they come in at the regular rate. Well, brothers, we will double the initiation on the 1st of October and try them again, and when the 1st of May, 1899, comes around, the initiation fee will be \$15. It seems a lot of money to pay, but we will get them or else get them out of the business altogether.

We added three new lights to our grand circuit this month and received two paid applications for next meeting night. So Local No. 38 is not slow.

The lady electrical workers, No. 80, received a visit from No. 38 and had their officers installed by "Our Grand Old Man Uncle Tom" Wheeler. Say, and he is no spring chicken. He is a warm member with the members of Local No. 80. Two of our members got lost that meeting night. They would not take their Uncle Tom's advice about the far west side. Those two brothers have since bought themselves a pocket-map of the city, and also a list of the owl cars. They are well posted now in geography.

Bro. P. McGough was reported sick; the committee found him suffering with a bad hand. He got a small sliver of copper run into it while he was working. The doctor is afraid that blood-poisoning will set in, but so far he has it checked. All the brothers hope he will soon get around again.

Bro. R. G. Wright sent Local No. 38

twenty of his books and the money was forwarded to him. Hope the rest of the locals will do the same, as Bro. Wright is crippled up pretty bad. Have had two traveling brothers stop with us; they deposited their cards—Bro. E. Curtis, from No. 10, and Bro. E. J. Smith, from Local No. 3, also took a chance with us again.

Should Frank Hurst, of St. Louis, happen to read this month's WORKER, let him drop a few lines to the writer, as it is a long time since we worked together.

To all Electrical Workers: You are requested to attend our grand annual ball and banquet, to be held on Thanksgiving Eve. Come along and see the boys of 38.

Bro. Chas. Coll, our good-natured Vice-President, stole a march on us. He acknowledged that the cigars were on him. Success to you, Charley; may your after-life be a pleasant one. Lookout, boys; we have another brother who will fool us before long; if he attends Local No. 80's meetings much more.

Yours respectfully,

GEO. H. GLEASON,

Press Sec'y.

Local Union No. 40.

St. Joseph, Mo., Sept. 7, 1898.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The scribe for Local No. 40 will add a few lines to your September edition of the WORKER, just to hold his job. Labor Day has come and gone, Local No. 40 having second place in line; she did herself proud, turning out with 40 men, the exact number she represents in the N. B. E. W. With the little interest that was shown towards the labor parade, it surprised the old standbys, the number that showed up with their jumpers and caps for parade. A general invitation was extended to members of our profession to parade with us, which was liberally responded to. After the parade No. 40 held open house, when Bro. Buis, just from St. Louis, reported on the conditions in that city, and others made remarks. Our standard-carrier and walking delegate, Bro. Webb, who had charge of our banner the last three labor parades, also the handsomest man in No. 40, could not attend, on account of a broken pole and wires being down; the lot as banner-carrier fell to the old faithful Bro. Schultz. Bro. Waller being one of the marshals having charge of one of the divisions of the labor parade, rode his broncho a la Shafter style, and handled his division in a creditable manner. It's a cold day, or something is dead wrong, when No. 40 doesn't have a marshal in the parade, which shows how the electrical workers stand in this community. A few of the brothers who could not get off, or didn't want to parade, stopped long enough to risk one eye on us as we strolled by them.

The electrical fluid, not of the manufactured kind, visited ex-Bro. Snodgrass in

the dynamo room at Asylum No. 2, shocking him severely and setting fire to the handkerchief, around his neck, and melting the tacks in the soles of his shoes, but not doing much damage to the electrical apparatus, as he was able to start the lights in half an hour after the occurrence. In consequence, the ex-brother is now having his profuse whiskers treated to a fire-proof solution, his floor covered with asbestos, and is also wearing wooden shoes of the low Dutch style. We would recommend as a lightning-arrester an up-to-date card in Local No. 40.

The committee having charge of the scale of wages have reported. It is to the interest of every member to be present to consider the committee's report, as they have worked hard to perfect it.

"76," Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 41.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 11th, 1898.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Labor day, with all of its excitement, has passed and will long be remembered as an eventful one. The morning opened with heavy showers and prospects for a continuance during the entire day. This was discouraging to the several crafts, as much labor and money had been spent in preparing for their yearly outing, but the silver lining was in the cloud and about 9 o'clock began to show itself. At 10 o'clock the sun was out in all its glory and with clean streets and clear atmosphere the grand parade formed and marched over the route named by the grand marshal.

About 10,000 men were in line, all in their best attire. The feature of the parade was the Scooper's Union, 1500 strong, in a neat uniform of white caps, white flannel shirts and black trousers. On the breast, a large 51 in blue was conspicuous. The officers and men of this organization are to be congratulated on their zeal in making their part of the parade so successful and pleasing.

Local 41, Electrical Workers, turned out in full force and presented their usual genteel appearance. Bro. James Burgess, of 41, was assigned as an aide to the grand marshal and from the figure he cut on his fiery steed led the crowd of spectators to take him for Gen. Miles or Col. Roosevelt. One of the most pleasing compliments that could have been paid to our labor organizations was the visit of five hundred Bricklayers from Montreal. They not only came as tourists to our beautiful city, but came as craftsmen as well, and joined in the long march as enthusiastically as our home members. The Bricklayers' Union of this city looked after them, and that is equivalent to saying their sojourn was a pleasant one.

The picnics at Teutonia and Forest Parks were largely attended. Jollity reigned supreme and the amber fluid of

King Gambrinus was as free as the waters of Lake Erie.

Another parade, which eclipsed the "labor display" in a sentimental way, followed an hour later. It was the homecoming of the 65th Regt. from Camp Alger. Mothers, sisters and sweethearts had everything to themselves on this occasion and those among the sick and well that had no one to greet them were taken care of at the arsenal, where a generous breakfast was provided by Mr. W. J. Connors, of the Buffalo Courier, and his corps of lady assistants.

Work continues slack and the outlook for the winter is poor.

Michael McVoy, a trimmer, for years in the employ of the Genl. Electric, recently assigned to the dynamo room of that company, died here on Saturday from injuries received a week previous. While tightening a belt he slipped and fell across the brushes, the flesh being burned through his back to the spine. Mr. McVoy was not a member of our brotherhood.

The Postal Telegraph Co. have dispensed with their gas engines and are now using the Genl. Electric power to run their dynamos. This change throws out three engineers.

Fraternally yours,

W. H. KELLY.

Local Union No. 45.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 9th, 1898.

Editor Electrical Worker:

During the past month the "Grim Reaper," death, has removed from our midst two of our members. Bro. Wm. F. Stricker, a private in Company E, 3d Provisional Regiment, New York Volunteers, was stricken with typhoid fever and died Aug. 25th, while serving his country. He enlisted at the time the order came to fill up the ranks of the various companies to their full strength and went to Camp Alger. He was quick to become an able soldier, and seemed about the last as likely to succumb to disease. When stricken with fever, he was removed to Fort Meyer hospital, where he died. The body was brought home to Niagara Falls for burial, and the funeral was one of the largest ever held at the Falls. The deceased was twenty-three years old on Aug. 2nd last. He was president of the Independent Hose Company of Niagara Falls. He was given a military burial, an escort following the remains to the grave, and when the body was lowered to its last resting place, a salute was fired over the mound while a bugler sounded final taps. In this death Niagara Falls was called to mourn the first death among her brave soldiers, and it is but truth to say the Cataract City mourned the death of brave Private Stricker.

Bro. Lawrence Lee met his sad and untimely death by drowning at Niagara Falls Sept. 2nd, while working at Schoell-

kopf power canal, running wires. His body was recovered and brought to Buffalo, where it was buried in the family plot at Limestone Hill. Brothers Casey, Daley, Dolan, Yeates, Maley and Lodge acted as pall bearers. At our last regular meeting the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Providence to remove from our midst our beloved and esteemed brothers, William Stricker and Lawrence Lee,

Resolved, That Local 45, N. B. E. W. of A., hereby tenders its heartfelt sympathy to the sorrowing relatives and friends, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be placed on the minutes, one sent to the WORKER for publication, and that a copy be sent to each of the families of our deceased brothers.

A great many readers of the ELECTRICAL WORKER throughout the country will be sorry to hear of the death of M. B. Marvin, chief electrician of Bell Tel. Co. of Buffalo, for many years. Mr. Marvin met his untimely death while fishing in Niagara river, near Lewiston. The boat capsized, drowning himself and guide.

Fraternally yours,

J. LODGE,

Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 56.

Erie, Pa., Sept. 6, 1898.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Once more I take pleasure in trying to send you a few lines for our valuable paper. The first thing I must mention is this fearful warm weather. It has been so warm here that the insulation has all melted and run off the electric wires, and Bro. St. Clair reports some glass insulators melted; but I did not see them. About the only thing I can get to cool me off is these sweet pumpkins, or tryanthlopes; some call them nish melons. Anyway, they are all right on a hot day.

Line work is a little quiet here just now. The Mutual Tel. Co. is building a line from Erie to Girard (16-miles west), and that work is going slow, as they have had some trouble about right of way. Bro. Harry Shwimmer is running a gang at Girard and is doing some good work.

No. 56 gave a picnic on Sunday, Aug. 14, at Glenwood Park, and such a picnic! I am sorry it was not possible for all L. U.'s to have sent delegates, so they could get a better idea of the great affair. The weather was too warm for many games, but we did have a hot ball game between the brothers from the Bell Tel. Co. and the Mutual Tel. Co. The score was 28 to 28 in the seventh inning, and the boys quit on account of the heat. The next was the pole-climbing contest. The pole was 50 feet out of the ground. Bro. Miller was first, in 17 seconds; Bro. Kistner second, in 18 seconds; Bro. Mulheim third, in 50 seconds. (John said he was too fat.) Then came the line-throwing. Bro. Jacobs

was first, with 60 feet of line over a 50-ft. telegraph line. Bro. Hart was second and last, with 60 feet of rope around my neck. Then came the great bicycle race, with Bros. Hicks, St. Clair, Jacobs, Hart, Shwimmer and Larson, which was won by Bro. Hicks; Bro. Shwimmer was second and Bro. St. Clair third. Jacobs, Hart and Carson stopped for refreshments, and this was the last of the excitement.

Bros. Hart and Donahue have been working with the City Electrician for the last few weeks, repairing the fire-alarm lines.

Bro. Miller got the job of painting the flag-pole at the Soldiers' Home here; the pole is 108 feet out of the ground, and Bro. Miller put on two coats of paint.

There are a few brothers here, including the writer, who think there is great sport in taking an 80 or 90-mile bicycle ride every Sunday. A few weeks ago we went to Conneaut, O., and we saw a man in a bowl, or a picture of a man. It's some kind of a degree you have to take in Conneaut, and it's necessary to smother yourself for about five minutes before you can get the hops and malt down low enough to see the man's head appear.

The finest trip we took was to Corry, Pa., and we all took dinner at Bro. St. Clair's home. And allow me to say right here that we were fed up in good shape, and in fact we were used better than linemen ought to be. I ate so much chicken that I was really ashamed to lay my head on our pillows that mother made of hen feathers and sent us last threshing time. Bro. St. Clair's father is a railroad man, and he knows about how a man ought to punk up, and his mother knows how to make the punk.

Well, Labor Day has come and gone; we had a fine day for it, a large crowd, and everybody enjoyed themselves. Mr. Isaac Gowen, of Cleveland, O., was with us and spoke on the labor question, and a large crowd gathered around the speaker's stand and remained motionless for about two hours, except for their frequent applause.

On last Saturday Bro. Wm. Geives was cutting a limb out of a tree to clear a ground on an alternator, and in some way he lost his hold and fell to the brick sidewalk, a distance of about 15 feet, and broke his arm and got a bad cut over his eye, but the nurse at the hospital told me this morning that he was getting along fine and would be out in about a week. Bro. Geives works for the Edison Electric Light Co. and will be missed by the boys while he is laid up. L. E. C., R. S.

Local Union No. 60.

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 3, 1898.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The trades unions of San Antonio have determined to have a Labor Day celebration this year that will totally eclipse anything previously attempted in this line

here. Never before have the arrangements been in such an advanced condition of perfection so far ahead of the event as they are at present. Every labor organization in the city has shown its zeal in the cause. All the indications now are that the celebration will be unparalleled in extent, interest and thoroughness.

At the last meeting of the Trades Council the positions in the parade were drawn for by the delegates of their respective unions with the following results:

1. Electrical Workers.
2. Painters.
3. Leather Workers.
4. Typographical.
5. Carpenters.
6. Plumbers.
7. Cigar Makers.

Several other labor organizations have notified the Trades Council that they intend to join the parade, and will be accompanied by appropriate floats.

The following merchants and business men are expected to have floats in the parade:

1. Wolfson.
- Wolff & Marx.
- Joske Bros.
- E. B. Prunck & Co.
- S. A. Brewing Association.
- Bone Star Brewing Co.
- Texas Shoe and Leather Mfg. Co.
- I. Sichel.
- Lundberg & Jewett.
- S. A. Steam Laundry.
- S. A. Sheet Metal Works.

The Beer Drivers and Brewery Workers' unions have secured the Seguin Band to precede them in the parade. These unions deserve credit for their enterprise.

The line of march for the parade is as follows: Form on Avenues D and E, thence down E. Houston street to San Saba street, to Miami Park, to W. Commerce, to Military plaza, east of Trevino street, to Main plaza; thence up Commerce street to Alamo plaza. On the grounds after the parade will be speaking by the Hon. J. L. Slayden, and as the list of sports and prizes would take up half of Bro. Editor's paper, I will have to omit them, but will give the names of the winners in my next. There will be a grand ball in the evening on the grounds and a hot time is expected by every one.

No. 60 sends its best regards and hearty thanks to Bro. W. F. Hendricks for sending us two new lights for our circuit, as our old goat is getting awful lazy lately.

The City Electrician has recommenced condemning all the old work in San Antonio, consequently there is a decided change for the better and business is steadily picking up; there are only two brothers out of work now and we hope to place them soon. No. 60 has adopted a new scale of wages that will soon go into effect, and will be a great improvement over the old style of every one for himself.

We would like to hear from Bro. Rose, as all the boys are anxious to know how he is getting along.

The boys all say that Joe Luna is very fond of stuffed sausage.

Some of the boys and citizens are wondering when the Mutual Electric Light Co. will change that pole on the corner of the Plaza that has been condemned so long. The S. W. Tel. Co. are figuring on putting in about 12,000 feet of underground work this spring.

The track to the City Brewery is nearly completed and Schaeffer & Braden have put two linemen to work stringing a double trolley.

A lineman by the name of Price who was working for Schaeffer & Braden fell from a tower wagon last week and fractured an ankle; he is getting along very well. Price was a stranger in S. A. and does not belong to the union.

I guess this is enough this time, so I will close the circuit. R. W., P. S.

Local Union No. 65.

Butte, Mont., Sept. 7, '98.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Once again I will try and write a short letter to our most valuable paper. Labor Day has come and gone, and I must say that Local 65 did very well under the circumstances. We had 26 or 28 out of a possible 35 members in line, notwithstanding that one of our "has been" bosses made the remark that he carried the union, votes and all, in his vest pocket. His pocket and pull must be small indeed; but there is still a satisfaction in knowing that he does not cut much figure with us. He at one time was the most energetic member we had; but now he has a position with a large corporation and considers his job of more importance than his manhood and honor. Time will tell whether, should he at any time become disabled for work, the men in the ranks or the corporation would be his friends. Would the company pay his doctor's bill, death benefit, and keep the wolf from the door? No! But, no matter what came to him, so long as he showed a principle of manhood, he would still be considered a man and be entitled to all rights and benefits, and by any oversight, loss of position, or disability, he could still command our friendship and financial aid.

Can a member of any labor organization, great or small, give up his obligation after viewing the grand labor procession of September 5th? Are they not the main support of the whole universe, who make it possible for the rich to enjoy life, wear their soft clothes and take their annual trips to foreign countries? Who, indeed, but the laborer and mechanic? Never, so long as the sun is in the heavens, will labor ever be recognized until they all, great and small, band together as one body, leave all petty, personal grievances out, and stand by each other; protect their brothers and their families in time of need. Reunite-

ber that the morrow may bring you sorrow and grief, and then you may be a fit subject for charity. Who knows? Who will you look to for relief, the corporation which employs you for the work it can get out of you; or the brothers who know and honor you for your moral worth as a man and a brother? Brothers, do your duty to your employer as you do to your God, but you can still be a good union man and brother worker through it all; and as for our backsliding brothers I only hope that they may see the error of their way before it is too late. Get in the line and drill; look out for the leaks and your treasure will be on the increase. If there is a needy brother, help him, if possible, and you will certainly be rewarded in the end.

At this time it may be well to notify all members of Local 65 that from July until further notice, any member absent two consecutive meetings without a good and sufficient excuse, will be fined the sum of fifty cents, and after three months in arrears will stand suspended.

In the way of work, brothers, there is very little to do at present. Bro. Keef, of the Light Co., has only three brothers working, and things in the construction line are slack. The 'Phone people are doing some little work, getting ready to string cable, I understand. There are several new men here from all parts of the country working for the 'Phone, but we expect to have them with us soon. The local telephone boys are kept very busy at present, but can stand it.

Our President, E. A. Cherry, has left the city for Zion, to accept a good position. Good luck to you, and let us hear from you soon. Our Vice-President, Bro. Higgins, is also out of the city, but hope he will still retain his membership with us. We have lost a couple of good members to Local 31, at Anaconda, but expect to hear good reports of them there, and hope some day to welcome them home again. We have one of theirs in Bro. White, who deposited his card with us this month.

We are in good shape financially, and with the aid of all brothers we can continue. Do your duty, brothers, and remember the Financial Secretary is your friend as long as you are up with your dues, and there is only one way for you to fix things with him, and that is the price—great or small.

Fraternally, E. M. D.

Local Union No. 67.

Quincy, Ill., Sept. 9, 1898.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Everything is quiet along the banks of the Mississippi, that is, as much of it as Quincy covers. The rumor I spoke of in my last letter was well founded, as the last few days have developed the fact that the Empire Light and Power Co., the T. H. Electric Lt. and Power Co., the Electric

St. R. W. Co. and the Quincy Gas Lt. and Coke Co. have all sold out to Eastern parties. The boys ask each other in a jocular way who we are working for. But it is all right, so we hold our respective places; it don't matter who we work for. As for any new work being done, it is too soon to tell anything about it.

The workers made a creditable showing in the turnout Labor Day. Bro. John Nessler as drum major handled the baton like a veteran.

Bro. T. R. Sledding spent several days in Chicago. We wonder if there is a magnet attracting him to the windy city. How about it, Richard?

The weather clerk must have made a short circuit between this locality and the northeast corner of some Esquimaux barnyard, as the last few days and nights have been decidedly frosty, but it was thankfully received after so much hot weather.

Jas. Nolan, an old employee of the T. H. Co. and a good lineman, too, made himself a part of a circuit last week and had his hands painfully burned. Had it not been for the timely work of Wm. Coyle, one of the workers, we don't know whether we would still be acquainted with Jim or not. Coyle is an old-timer, and grasping the situation and his pliers at the same time, opened the circuit and let Jim go. It was a close call.

Brothers everywhere, I think we all know that the stuff is no respecter of persons, and a wire of any kind is dangerous, for you can never tell; there may be a cross just around the corner. So don't take chances; wear the gloves or the boots.

The circuit is open.

J. T. JOHNSTON.

Local Union No. 69.

Dallas, Texas, Aug. 31, '98.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Will send in a few lines to September WORKER. Everything is going O. K. in Dallas. All members are working but three, and they will go to work next week. We have just completed two miles of street railroad work and I think there will be some more R. R. work in the near future. We have got union foremen on all of the Light lines in Dallas, so if work starts up here this fall, and the prospects point that way now, the boys who come this way had better have up-to-date cards; but would not advise anybody to come until further notice, as there is not much in sight at present.

The Telephone Co. will do a good deal of work here this winter—all the center of the town will be underground work. They will move the Exchange this fall; have built a nice office building. Tom Le Vale is in here now for the 'Phone, but is going out with a long-distance wire; he has two of our boys with him. I do not know who will do the city work for the 'Phone, or

Mr. Ben Johnston, I mean; he is the whole thing with the Telephone Co.

I often see in the different letters where the members will not come out to the meetings, and we are troubled in the same way. It is a wonder to me that some of the boys ever get up to the lodge to be initiated, for that is the last you see of them; they will give some brother their dues to hand in, as they are too busy to come; they stay away and wait for a few of the others to attend to everything. There are some of our members who have forgotten when we meet—I do not know what else could be the matter with them.

The Dallas Trades Council will give a big picnic Labor Day, so if Waco comes up to see us we will give them some nice prizes to take back with them, if they can do the work fast enough to get off with them. We will have pole-climbing, cross-arming and hand line-throwing.

There has been a man here who claimed to be a union man, and he got mad and quit because, when they were making up a set of by-laws he wanted one article to read like this: "No union man to take another union man's place, no matter what he was discharged for." He could not get it through, so on the 5th day of July he was straving for a foreman here who sent him to the pole-yard to splice a pole; instead of doing the work; he took the men who were sent with him and all got drunk; and of course the manager had to go out just at the wrong time, and saw that there was nobody at work; so they let him out, and gave me the job that he had. Consequently he is going to take a fall out of me—nit. Whenever he gets ready to do it, he knows where I live. He has tried to keep three men from joining the union that I know of, and also told a brother from Galveston to keep away from 69 or he would get the worst of it. He never paid his dues, but got the F. S. to pay them for him, and has never reimbursed him a cent. When 69 was organized before, he got Bro. Trotter to pay his dues, and still owes him. He owes several of the boys here besides these, one of whom, an amount of several years' standing; got the brother to sign a voucher so he could send it in, when he had already spent the money. He got a job on the Cotton Belt road and sent for a non-union man to help him when the man he owed was not working.

Well, a warning to cigarette smokers and I will close. If the WORKER has room for this I will try again.

Manager's Office, Aug. 3, 1898.

Mr. Barton:

Your work is not progressing fast enough to suit this company. I attribute most of this to use of cigarettes; you kill time by lighting and smoking, though you may not intend it. At any rate, the work does not show up. It takes you longer to put in or move a telephone than any man I ever

had. At this rate I will be snowed under when the rush comes this fall. You will have to quit smoking cigarettes on your work or give up your job, and to improve in your work, also.

Very respectfully,

J. D. McADOO.
W. B. C., P. S.

Local Union No. 70.

Springfield, Aug. 26, 1898.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I hope the boys have not concluded that Local Union No. 70 has ceased to exist because they have not heard from us; but we have been working hard to get all of the boys together and have succeeded to some extent. We have got the Superintendent of Lines at the Capital Electric Co.'s, and also of the Springfield Light and Power Co., and they will give work to union men only; if they can't get union men they do the work themselves. Well, we have got all the electric supply houses here, and none but union men in them, from the engineer up. Am sorry we had to throw one man out of our local for not behaving himself, but the men who are working for him want to get in, but we have not seen any coin come up yet. There are five or six men here who would not come in when we started, but are anxious to get in now. We are going to let them sweat awhile.

We have a strong retail clerks' union here, and we put it before them of the non-union men in town and they stopped their clocks quick, for they are dead in the push. I think in a short time we will have the hottest union in the State for the size of it. I will say one thing to the boys: When they visit our town they will always find a welcome hand for all. The City Electrician and the Assistant both belong to our local, and they are going after the companies hot foot to get their lines in shape. I think by this winter there will be plenty of work here for the boys. We have our men well distributed, so if any one comes here they will find them easy. We have them with the Capital Elec. Light Co., Springfield Elec. Light and Power Co., City Electrician, State Electrician, at State House, foreman for E. C. Haas' electric shop, and the R. Haas Mfg. Co. These are the principal ones in the town.

I will close this time for I have got a case of trouble on hand and have got to get out. I will see you all when I turn into a mule. Will try and tell more next time. Ta-ta.

A. H. KESSLER,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 72.

Waco, Tex., Sept. 5, '98.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As the time draws near for our publication I find I have no more time to write than common, but as I have been punching the boys up so much about attending

to meetings and doing their duty, I would feel bad and set a poor example if I did not come up with my part, and am very sorry to say that some of them have made a complete failure in their duty, that is, in attending meetings. I am almost ashamed to say that we have failed in our last two meetings on account of not having a quorum. I think if I were one of those who have not seen the inside of the hall in so long they don't know how it looks, I would withdraw my membership and join some life insurance society, and pay some employment agency to keep me in a job, so I would not have some of the good brothers (who are trying to keep things going) poking me in the ribs all the time. They will come up with a great, long, pitiful tale about, I could not leave my darling wife, or I was just so tired I could not get out, or the cow got out, or any old thing for an excuse.

If there is anything I do despise, it is some one always making some poor excuse. I had much rather see a man own up that he don't want to come. We are living in hopes that we will be able to get a quorum next meeting night. We have two applications to go in, if we can ever get enough inside.

You will see some of these job insurance members get off in the corner with some new member or an outsider and talk about what we have done. Just look at No. 1 or No. 9, and see what they have done; make a talk about the size of one of Sampson's 13-inch guns; but the time meeting night comes around they have shrunk up to a 1-pounder, or disappeared altogether, and that new member wonders what has become of that great man he was talking to.

Well, union labor gained another victory in this town last month. It was the getting a petition through the city council that all contract work let by the city was to have the union clause inserted. They had a good, hard fight of it with some of the contractors, but we got through it all O. K.

Another thing, I was glad to learn that there is a construction gang working for the Telephone Co. that the foreman and all of his linemen carry cards, and if paid up, such a thing could not have been found in the South a year ago. If we will all work, by another year the non-union men will be as scarce as are union men now.

Work has been pretty flush for the last six weeks, but I suppose it will let up soon. The Street Railway Co. is building a new line to College Heights, out on Fifth, and Herring avenue will be completed in about 15 days.

The Telephone Co. has just finished a two-inch lead to provident Heights and are building out to the College. We had a hobnob with us the other day, but as some of us knew him pretty well and he did not bring back a few tools he bor-

rowed a few years ago, we were very sorry we could not use him.

Look at your cards, boys, before you start this way. We were glad to see Bro. Hodges show up last week; think they must have fed him pretty well; gained 14 pounds.

Well, I will ring off this time.

E. P. McBROOM,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 77.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 21, 1898.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Nearly a month has passed by since my last letter to the WORKER was written, and during that period very little news has presented itself in the electrical line, so I will try my best to fill in little items that have taken place from time to time since my last letter, and make this one as interesting as possible under the circumstances.

It has fallen upon me, the painful duty of again bringing to mind the horrible and fatal accident that happened to Bro. R. W. Robinson at the Coney Mine, near Skykomish, in this State, on the morning of July 27th. It seems that Bro. Robinson, along with three other employees, forming the night shift of the mine, set off a blast therein. They then hastened to the face of the tunnel and waited for the gas to clear out. A stone wall had been built up near the face of the tunnel, on top of which the miners used to fix up the charges of dynamite, etc. At the foot of this wall was quite a quantity of dynamite which had been thawed out, and as usual in warm weather, some nitro-glycerine had exuded from the cartridges. In an idle moment one of the miners picked up a drill and hammer and struck a lick on the top of the wall. It seems that he either struck some of the nitro-glycerine that oozed out of the cartridges, or came within concussion range of it; but anyhow, the whole pile of dynamite exploded with a force that was felt for miles around. The poor unfortunate fellow who struck the blow was absolutely blown to pieces. Bro. Robinson, who was standing some distance from where the explosion happened, was knocked insensible, with his clothing almost torn from him. By the time help arrived from the camp the sufferings of poor Robinson were over.

The most peculiar part of the accident was the weird vision of Mrs. R. W. Robinson, wife of Bro. Robinson, who reached here from Pittsburg, P., a few days ago, and was paying a visit to her mother at Renton, Wn., before joining her husband. The night that the explosion happened, Mrs. Robinson, although there being still over 100 miles of a separation between her and him, had a vivid dream come to her in her sleep, at precisely the same time that the explosion occurred at the Skykomish mine, bringing before her the horri-

ble accident in all its details, being so deeply rooted on her mind, and being of a sensitive nature, rest was out of the question for her. So she arose from her bed and informed the rest of the family of her dream. In spite of their assurances to the contrary, the young wife insisted that her husband had been killed, and it was in the midst of her lamentations that the message arrived, telling briefly of the accident. The widow is not over 23 years of age, and has a baby three years old.

Bro. Robinson was a member of No. 5 of Pittsburg, and although meeting his death far away from home and relatives, No. 77 of Seattle did credit to itself by turning out in a body and escorting Bro. Robinson to his last resting place on earth. The flowers that covered the coffin were numerous and of a very choice variety. Among the most conspicuous was the piece sent by No. 77, N. B. E. W., of Seattle, representing a broken wheel and standing nearly four feet in diameter, with a background of white roses and lilies, "Our Union, No. 77, N. B. E. W.," set across the center in blue violets. "Thus we pass away."

In my last letter to the WORKER I wrote a brief note in regard to the plant under construction for the Snoqualmie Falls Power Co., here in this State, but owing to the details and plans not being finished and made public at that time, I was unable to furnish a true statement of the construction. Mr. Charles H. Baker, the general manager of this large concern, has just returned from Chicago and other Eastern cities, and has completed all the details for an immediate start on the plant. He has also contracted with the Westinghouse Co. for the machinery in the electric line, which of course was the most costly and important in the line of contracts to be let. The competition was very keen between the large electrical companies. Mr. Baker says he gave the contract to the Westinghouse Co., not because they were the lowest bidders, but because the Westinghouse Electric Co.'s proposal seemed more advantageous to his company. The contract called for four large generators of 2,000 H. P. each. The next item of importance decided was the matter of transmission wires, and this, I think, will attract more than passing attention among the readers of the WORKER than anything else pertaining to this plant, because the wires will be manufactured out of aluminum. There will be over 500 miles of this wire used in the construction of the transmission part of the plant. This is, I believe, the only transmission plant in the world operating over aluminum wire, and the price is such that copper is likely to be displaced for similar purposes.

Another original feature of this plant will be the water wheels, with a total ca-

capacity of 12,000 H. P. These wheels are neither turbine or impact. It is a new type unknown to the general trade to-day. It will be called the Snoqualmie Impeller type. There is much curiosity among engineers and manufacturers in the Eastern States to know what the wheel is like and where they are made. The first expression on the subject and the debut of the wheels themselves will be made when under the pressure of the great Snoqualmie power. The wheels will be impelled by the power which Nature has been so lavish with in the State of Washington. Then, and not till then, will this part of the plant be thrown open for general inspection. This type of wheel has been for months under the most severe tests in a series of hydraulic experiments in Chicago, under all heads, but particularly a head of 270 feet, such as they will have at the Snoqualmie Falls. They claim that they can realize the highest efficiency and the closest regulation ever attained with any wheel.

An order has been placed for 22,000 porcelain insulators, each about the size of an ordinary bucket, which, with 5,000 barrels of cement, constitutes a train of twenty-five cars, speeding westward at the present writing. The entire stock purchased by Mr. Baker while East amounted to over \$250,000, and before the plant is finished nearly \$1,000,000 will be expended thereon.

The use of aluminum wire for electrical transmission will be somewhat of a novelty, and we are looking forward for practical information on this subject. They claim that aluminum has only 62 per cent. of the conductivity of copper, but when we take into consideration that one pound of aluminum will do the work of two pounds of copper, why, it looks reasonable enough. The wire to be used by the Snoqualmie Power Co. will be as near pure as it will be as near pure as it will be practicable to make it, being guaranteed to contain 99.30 per cent. of aluminum and not more than 0.25 per cent. of iron and 1.50 of pure lake copper. The company will have use for 150,000 lbs. of this wire at present. They will operate with 25,000 volts, instead of 11,000, as I wrote in my last letter. I will give a description of the location and engineering part of this plant in my next letter.

Work here at present is about at a standstill, this being the season of the year when people spend their leisure time hunting a cool place to sit down and think of their past and make good resolutions for the future. Of course the men in the electrical business are not exempt from this habit, especially when there is nothing to do, and generally the coolest place they can find during these hot summer days is when they go home and meet the landlady at the head of the stairs with a glassy, far-away look in her eyes; this look grows

more glassy when month No. 2 comes around and no room-rent yet in sight.

I forgot to mention that Bro. Charles Randall has taken the place of our late Bro. Robinson at the Coney Mine, Skykomish. In a letter from him the other day he mentioned something about the amount of air space he left between himself and the explosives there; it was something enormous.

The Telephone Company are getting along nicely with the construction of their underground system, and if the weather holds out the system will be finished by the middle of October, under the able supervision of Mr. Brown, of San Francisco. No. 77 is trying hard to have an electrical inspector appointed for the city of Seattle, in order to better the condition of electrical work, wiring, etc. We are sadly in need of something of this kind, and hope that in the near future our expectations will be realized.

No. 77 gave an open meeting and social on the evening of July 30th, and a very pleasant time was experienced by all who attended. The tables were set for 100 guests, and after all had done justice to the goodies we still had plenty left. Owing to the evening being extremely warm, there were quite a few who remained away on that account. The entertaining committee had their hands full, but like all true Americans, came out without a scratch and with colors still in the air. The features of the evening were the exquisite music furnished by some of the members; piano solos by Prof. Sol Asher; banjo solo by Bro. Steve Cokeek; vocal by Bro. W. Russell. The string band was accompanied by Prof. Asher on the piano, and from every corner came nothing but praise, for the music was simply grand. Bros. Jenkins and Shorey promised to favor us with a dance called, I think, the Hoola Hoola, a national dance of the Sandwich Islands, but owing to the unexpected arrival of Jenkins' wife, at the wrong time, of course, the pleasure had to be postponed.

Remaining respectfully yours,
R. E. FARREN,
Press Secretary.

Over 400 new members have joined the Peoria labor unions within the past two months.

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WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Experiments Recently Conducted in England Reported Satisfactory.

The application of what is called wireless telegraphy to practical purposes has made great advances during the last few months, the British postoffice having erected experimental stations in the Solent, one at Bornemouthe, and the other at Alum Bay, in the Isle of Wight, a distance of four and a half miles. Across this distance, and even further, signals have been sent with entire success, and communications were made to a vessel cruising about in the open with equally satisfactory result. The system under trial was that of Marconi, and the apparatus at either end was of a relatively simple character. Its visible portion consisted of a mast over 100 feet high. Inside the transmitting station was a powerful induction coil, by means of which a spark was connected between two balls. One ball was connected with the upright wire, the other with the earth. When a spark passes the wire gives out electrical radiations or waves in every direction, and some of these are caught by a corresponding upright wire at the receiving end, and transmitted to a suitable piece of apparatus known as a "coherer." The coherer is a glass tube, into which are sealed two silver pole pieces, the space between which contains metal filings, which are not ordinarily conductors of electricity. As soon as a current or discharge reaches them, however, they set themselves on an end-on position and become conductors. The slightest tap disarranges them and turns them again into nonconductors. It may be seen then how by means of a suitable automatic tapping arrangement the coherer can be kept in a sensitive state for registering intermittent electric signals. These are developed by an ordinary relay arrangement, and are automatically written down by a Morse recorder. Theoretically there is no reason why, with vertical wires of suitable length and sufficiently powerful discharges, the radiations should not be transmitted to a very great distance and picked up. The experiments so far completed, however, seem to show that no difficulty whatever could be experienced in communicating across the air to a light house or guardship, where a submarine cable would be destroyed. Wet or foggy weather only improves the signals.—N. Y. Times.

RIGHT TO TAKE STRIKERS' PLACES.

It is argued by the press that when laborers go on a strike they have thrown up their jobs and have relinquished all rights to their positions as much as if they had left individually to go and work elsewhere. Now, this is a subterfuge. It is a technical pretention which is practically

and actually untrue. Both the press and the employers who employ this subterfuge know that it does not represent the case. On the contrary, the employers expect the men to come back, but they hope to force them to come back on the old conditions. If this were an honest contention, and the employers really thought the men so regarded it, and really expected that they would move permanently away, in nine cases out of ten they would yield to the strikers' demands before the laborers threw down their tools. This is demonstrated by the tactics employers adopt in getting new men. They hardly ever expect to get, or even take pains to get, competent men to fill the places of strikers, but usually send out their agents to pick up shiftless, ne'er-do-wells, who can be hired temporarily for the purpose of frightening the strikers into coming back, under the pretense that their places are being filled. As a rule, the employers pay these men more than they are willing to pay their own laborers, and they do so because they do not expect to keep them permanently.

Any person who comes in to take the place of a striker is the worse off because of that strike. He was out of work before, and he would not have had this opportunity but for the effort of the others to improve their position. Then, I say, that job does not exist for him. If he gets it, another man walks the street; and, what is more, the man who walks the street is the better of the two. Now, if the other man steps in and takes the job, he immediately puts an end to all chance of improving it. Between the claims of these two, all the interests of the community are in favor of the man who is willing to sacrifice something to improve his situation.—George Gunton.

AGE OF AUTOMOBILES.

Electrical Vehicles are Steadily Growing in Popular Favor.

Electrical vehicles are steadily growing in popular favor, although we seem to be a trifle behind the time in this country, when the fact is noted that at the recent exhibition in Paris no fewer than 750 automobile vehicles of the carriage type were shown, and that of these 120 were of the light chaise type. It may be questioned whether 150 carriages all told have yet been built here. This may not be altogether a misfortune, for there are indications that the manufacturers, who came chiefly from the bicycle field, are rapidly settling down to electricity to the exclusion of other motive powers, and that the latest types of carriages built here compare more than favorably with those put forward as the best examples of the automobile art as practiced abroad.

"We are told, as an illustration of the situation in France, that a recent parade

along the streets of Paris left the thoroughfares in need of purification, while many of the spectators were driven away by the stench of the petroleum. France has given its efforts chiefly to oil carriages, but may not have much to show for its pains after all, when the automobile industry at last gets down to its permanent basis.

LOST HIS JOB.

A Funny Story That Will Bear Serious Thought.

An exchange tells the story of an old colored man who asked a white man if he could give him work. The white man asked the negro if he had a boat. When the negro replied, "Yes, boss," the white man responded: "Well, you see all that drift wood floating down the river?" "Yes, sah," was the reply. "Well, then," continued the white man, "you row out in the river and catch that drift wood, and I'll give you half you get." The colored man worked hard for awhile, when all of a sudden he stopped and pulled for the shore. On being asked the reason of his return, he replied, "Dat wood is jest as much mine as 'tis his. I ain't gwine to give him any, and so I'm out of work agin."

TELEGRAPH POLES IN ENGLAND.

Scattered throughout the British Isles there are over 7,000,000 telegraph and telephone poles, and as, taking the different railway and other companies into consideration, the General Postoffice owns the greater part of these, a representative of London Tit-Bits called on a gentleman connected with this big business for some statistics, which were given unofficially.

"Naturally," commenced Mr. —, "the number of poles used in London and its neighborhood decreases year by year, but in the country fresh ones are being placed in position, and at the present time the telegraph poles governed by the postmaster-general number about 1,007,000. The length of each one varies from 20 feet to 60 feet, and striking a fair average the total would, if placed end to end, form a line of over 5,700 miles long.

"If we ran out of coal for our navy and could transport these poles to the ships, we could furnish them with an enormous amount of fuel, for they weigh between them over 2,000,000 tons—sufficient to provide 80,000,000 families with a week's firing. Attached to these poles are a certain number of insulators—those cup-like things that you see the wire twisted round. There are over 5,870,000 of them, and if placed on top of one another would reach a height of 450 miles, while their weight would be over 3,571 tons.

"These would last for years and years, but, owing to schoolboys and the roughs in the Black Country who make targets of them, we have to replace 30,000 every year; indeed, so serious has this practice become that the home office has to send circulars to schools and other buildings at stated periods on the subject, and the postmaster-general would be grateful if Tit-Bits also warned its readers against this poor sport."

Dealing with the price of these insulators, our representative was unable to discover what the general postoffice paid, but was informed by a telegraph company that they cost between $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and 1s. each, so that a fair average would work out at £150,000 for the system, and a loss of £750 annually through stone throwing.

"Needless to say," continued our informant, "that without wires these poles and insulators would be useless; therefore, to send the millions of telegrams from one end of the country to the other we require 280,000 miles of copper and iron wire. This is delivered to us in coils.

"The heaviest wire weighs 800 pounds a mile, and, roughly speaking, there are 84,000,000 hundred-weight of these metals required. Yes, our stock is certainly an enormous one and we are, I believe, the biggest owners of wire in the world."

The National Telephone Company owns and uses 161,208 miles of wire in London and the country, while their insulators number nearly 10,000,000. At some of their central stations the "forms" erected over the buildings will contain as many as 216, while it is a common occurrence to raise one's eyes to a rack that contains a gross and a half.

The report of the New Jersey department of factory and workshop inspection states that 3,000 children are employed in the factories of the State. How to educate these children is the most perplexing problem that confronts the authorities.

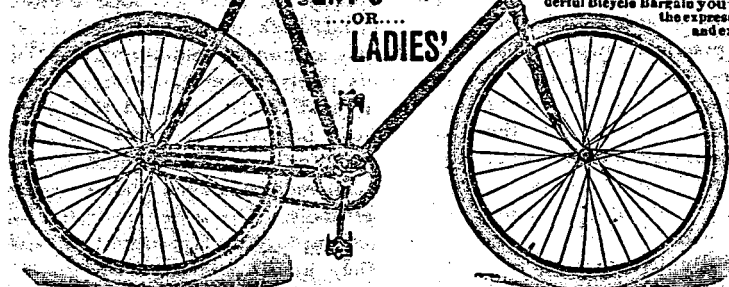
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Directory of Unions.

Secretaries will please furnish the necessary information to make this directory complete. Note that the time and place of meeting, the name of the President, the names and addresses of the Recording and Financial Secretaries are required.

No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Monday at 601 Market st. Pres. S. M. Keeble, 2618 Rutger st.; R. S., W. J. Squires, 2816 Washington av.; F. S., P. C. Fish, 1927 N. 15th st.

No. 2, Milwaukee, Wis.—Meets every Friday at 298 Fourth st. Pres. Joe Harris; F. S., J. H. White.

No. 3, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Saturday at Lightstone's Hall, 13th and Franklin av. Pres., A. P. Blackford, 13th and Market, care Garfield House; R. S., James McAfee, 20th and Market, care Hotel Comfort; F. S., G. A. Mitchell, 13th and Market, care Garfield House.

No. 4, New Orleans, La.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Carondelet and Perdido sts. Pres., J. McGregor, 2111 Rousseau st.; R. S., C. M. Hale, 630 St. Mary st.; F. S., R. B. Joyce, 331 S. Bassin st.

No. 5, Pittsburg, Pa.—Meets every Friday night in Schmeitz Bldg., cor. Water and Market sts. Pres., Geo. M. Rudolph, 154 Herron ave., Pittsburg, Pa.; R. S., Frank Lunney, 301 Robinson st., Allegheny, Pa.; F. S., N. H. Bream, 108 Herron av., Pittsburg, Pa.

No. 6, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Foresters' Hall, 20 Eddy st. Pres., Wm. Barston, 214 Union st.; R. S., A. A. Whitfield, 632 Natoma st.; F. S., R. P. Gale, 1008 Hyde st.

No. 7, Springfield, Mass.—Meets every Wednesday at room 14 Barnes Bldg. Pres., G. T. McGillveray, 30 Besse Pl.; R. S., T. J. Lynch, 103 Sheridan st.; F. S., M. Farrell, 59 Broad st.

No. 8, Toledo, O.—Meets every Monday at Friendship Hall. Pres., C. W. Schausten, 1846 Ontario st.; R. S., W. H. Kessler, 701 South st.; F. S., F. M. Gensbecher, 713 Colburn st.

No. 9, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Saturday at 106 N. Randolph st. Pres., W. A. Jackson, 197 S. Jefferson st.; R. S., C. D. Hatt, Grand Central Hotel; F. S., J. Driscoll, 77 Fuller st.

No. 10, Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 29½ W. Pearl st. Pres., John Berry, care hdqrs. Fire Dept.; R. S., E. T. Busselle, care N. Tel. Co.; F. S., E. C. Hartung, rooms 5 Cyclorama Bldg.

No. 12, Greater New York, N. Y.—Pres., James B. A. McEvoy, 310 E. 37th st., New York; R. S., Edward L. Miller, 49 W. 114th st., New York; F. S., Frank B. Smith, 61½ Lynch st., Brooklyn.

No. 17, Detroit, Mich.—Meets every Tuesday Porter st. R. S., Frank Campbell, 180 Debois st.; night at No. 9 Cadillac sq. Pres., R. Scanlan, 90 F. S., P. Andrich, 985 Van Dyke av.

No. 18, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets every Friday night, Labor hdqrs., 1117 Walnut st. Pres. F. Hohn, 702 Del. st.; K. C. Kan., R. S., F. J. Schadel, 612 Wall st.; K. C. Mo., F. S., W. L. Hutchinson, 1605 Harrison st.; K. C., Mo.

No. 19, Chicago, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at 6512 Cottage Grove av. Pres., M. J. Sullivan, 5555 Shields av.; R. S., F. Conklin, 10717 Michigan av.; F. S., J. J. Haffner, 2539 117th st.

No. 22, Omaha, Neb.—Meets every 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Labor Temple, 17th & Douglas sts. Pres. J. S. Tobias, 2923 S. 18th st.; R. S., J. C. Schneider, 1706 S. 17th st.; F. S., P. L. Myers, 711 N. 16th st.

No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.—Pres., J. H. Roadhouse, 150 Sherburne av.; F. S., A. H. Garrett, 201 W. C. St., St. Paul, Minn.

No. 24, Minneapolis, Minn.—Pres., O. R. Shortall; R. S., W. I. Heywood, 16 E. 26th st.; F. S., J. L. Wolfe, 124 Fourth st.

No. 25, Duluth, Minn.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays at room 6 Banning Bldg. Pres., R. Thayer, 24 Third av.; R. S., L. P. Runkle, 17 Norris Bldg.; F. S., Jas. F. Owens, 414 E. First st.

No. 26, Washington, D. C.—Meets every Saturday at 628 Louisiana av. Pres., P. H. Wisseuger, 508 E. st., N. W.; R. S., J. C. O'Connell, 930 E. st., N. W.; F. S., G. A. Maione, 48 L. st., N. W.

No. 27, Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Monday at Hall cor. Fayette and Park avs. Pres., D. J. Hunnette, 1019 Fairmount av.; R. S., J. P. Jones, 1600 Lorman st.; F. S., F. H. Russell, 1408 Asquith street.

No. 30, Cincinnati, O.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 136 E. Court st. Pres., Thos. Spellisey, 415 W. 4th st.; R. S., John F. Harinath, 2158 Vernon st.; F. S., Geo. R. Hildebrand, 219 E. 14th st., Newport, Ky.

No. 31, Anaconda, Mont.—Pres., W. J. Leonard, care Elect. Light Co.; F. S., H. Jorgens, 612 Pine st.

No. 32, Burlington, Ia.—Pres., G. M. Cunningham, 351 and 353 Front st.; R. S., Hugh Ward, 1006 Spruce st.; F. S., Al. Fox, 637 S. Fifth st.

No. 35, Boston, Mass.—Meets every Wednesday at 49 Beunett st. Pres., M. Burningham, 284 N. Beacon st., Brighton; R. S., J. F. Phelps, 75 Waldeck st., Dor.; F. S., W. C. Woodward, 10 Church st.

No. 36, Sacramento, Cal.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Foresters' Hall. Pres., J. S. Marsh, 600 7th st.; R. S., O. Buckins, 1415 D st.; F. S., R. A. Fisk, 804 K st.

No. 37, Hartford, Conn.—Meets every Wednesday at 603 Main st. Pres., F. H. Roberts, 87 High st.; R. S., W. B. Maloy, 68 Retreat av.; F. S., John J. Tracy, 58 Temple st.

No. 38, Cleveland, O.—Meets every Wednesday night at 356 Ontario st. Pres., Geo. H. Gleason, 110 Maple st.; R. S., C. J. Minch, 16 Salzer st.; F. S., A. Herron, 4 Wallace st.

No. 40, St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets every Thursday night at Brokaw Hall, 8th and Locust sts. Pres., Frank P. St. Clair, R'y Co.; R. S., Wm. T. Dorsel, R'y Co.; F. S., J. C. Schneider, City Elec. St. Co.

No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets every Wednesday at Council Hall. Pres., W. G. Ferguson, 89 Red Jacket st.; R. S., H. A. Wende, 2256 Bailey av.; F. S., H. M. Scott, 363 Morgan st.

No. 42, Utica, N. Y.—Pres. Phil. Gabler, 654 Blecker st.; R. S., W. F. Carter, 68 Neilson st.; F. S., F. J. Murphy, 272 Third av.

No. 43, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at McCarthy's Hall, Market st., opp. City Hall. Pres., A. Donovan, 310 Niagara st.; K. S., F. N. Stiles, 734 E. R. S.; F. S., Wm. H. Gough, 108 Hawthorne st.

No. 44, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Odd Fellows' Hall, State st. Pres., John Kewale, 80 Frank st.; R. S., John Wolf, 9 Cedar st.; F. S., Fred Martin, 50 Champlain st.

No. 45, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Council Hall. Pres., John Marion, care W. U. T. Co.; R. S., John Daly; F. S., M. E. Stables, 46 Kail st.

No. 46, Lowell, Mass.—Meets every Thursday at 202 Merrimack st., 3d floor, room 5. Pres., Lester G. Hall, P. O. Box 292; R. S., H. L. Whitney, 6 Puffer av.; F. S., R. V. Cole, 169 Mt. Hope st., Pawtucketville, Mass.

No. 47, Worcester, Mass.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 306 Main st. Pres., S. A. Stout, 130 Austin st.; R. S., V. V. Reed, 61 Myrtle st.; F. S., Chas. C. Coghlin, 113 West st.

No. 48, Decatur, Ill.—Meets at Cigarmakers' Hall, E. Main st. Pres., J. B. Mullenix, 611 Spring st.; F. S., F. E. Aldrich, 115 Wood st.

No. 49, Chicago, Ill.—Pres., F. J. Struble; F. S., W. J. Dempsey, 376 Austin ave.

No. 52, Davenport, Ia.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays. Pres., A. L. Wheeler, Atlantic Hotel; R. S., J. H. Clarke, 215 Iowa st.

No. 53, Harrisburg, Pa.—Pres., C. A. Swager, 115½ Market st.; R. S., Jas. Emminger, 25 N. 15th st.; F. S., C. Anderson, 46 Summit st.

No. 55, Des Moines, Ia.—Meets every Thursday night at Trades Assembly Hall. Pres., J. Fitzgerald, 1924 Siner st.; R. S., C. C. Ford, 715 Scott st.; F. S., M. O. Tracey, 212 Raceon st.

No. 56, Erie, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays. Pres., John Disbrow, 1916 Sasafra st.; R. S., L. E. Carson, 303 French st.; F. S., H. M. Kistner, 7 E. 7th st.

No. 57, Salt Lake City, Utah—Sec'y, R. Blair, care Citizens' E. L. Co.

No. 60, San Antonio, Tex.—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at 8 p. m., in Painters' Hall, 131 Soldud st. Pres., Roy S. Cushman, 409 Wyoming st.; R. S., W. P. Anderson, 414 6th st.; F. S., M. E. McElroy, 1735 W. Commerce st.

No. 61, Los Angeles, Cal.—Pres., Geo. F. Dorrner, 127 W. 1st st.; R. S., W. A. Woodis, Box 84 Station B; F. S., S. L. Brose, 432 Colyton st.

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No. 63, Warren, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at D. O. H. Hall, cor. 2d and Liberty sts. Pres., F. W. Terry, 414 Laurel st.; R. S., W. A. Pulliam, Exchange Hotel.

No. 65, Butte, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays in Good Templars' Hall. Pres., E. A. Cherry, care Mont. E. Co.; R. S., W. C. Medhurst, P. O. Box 346; E. M. DeMers, P. O. Box 846.

No. 66, Houston, Tex.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays. Pres., R. R. Tripp; R. S., W. P. Johnson, Telephone Office; F. S., G. O. Wood, 568 Caroline street.

No. 67, Quincy, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Trades Assembly Hall, S. 8th st. Pres., W. F. Wagner, 551 Locust st.; L. O. Constanz, 401 S. 9th st.; C. H. McNeeme, 511 S. 7th st.

No. 68, Denver, Col.—Meets Monday nights. Pres., Chas. Sallstrom, 1051 Ogden st.; R. S., C. W. Armstrong, 2455 Lincoln av.; F. S., H. F. Clark, 804 14th st.

No. 69, Dallas, Tex.—Meets every Tuesday evening at Labor Hall. Pres., W. B. Courtney, Dallas, Tex.; R. S., C. E. Barton; F. S., P. F. Barnes, Commerce, Frather st.

No. 70, Springfield, Ill.—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays, Carpenters' Hall, S. 4th st. Pres., Fred Miller, Staley Hotel; R. S., Chas. Danilson, 1118 E. Jackson st.; F. S., S. Phillips, 842 N. 3d st.

No. 71, Galveston, Tex.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Cooks and Waiters' Hall, 23d st., between Market and Mechanic. Pres., J. P. Payne, 1528 22d st.; R. S., D. L. Goble, 3320 R. ½ st.; F. S., D. K. Garrett, 1204 39th st.

No. 72, Waco, Tex.—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Hall. Pres., E. P. McBroom, S. W. Tel. Ex.; R. S., G. R. Lockhart, 931 S. 6th st.; F. S., Joseph Hodges, 728 S. 6th st.

No. 73, Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays in K. of P. Hall, 816 Riverside av. Pres., Eli Hensley, 218 Riverside av.; R. S., G. Pagel, P. O. Box 635; F. S., C. C. Van Inwegen, P. O. Box 635.

No. 74, Winona, Minn.—R. S., Harry P. Telgate, 611 Wilson st.; F. S., Joseph Trautner, 620 E. 3rd st.

No. 75, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays. Pres., A. D. McLellan, 29 E. Bridge st.; R. S., C. Burns, care Citizens' Tel. Co.; F. S., C. E. Post, 167 St. Clair st.

No. 76, Tacoma, Wash.—Pres., Wm. Kane, 1136 D st.; R. S., W. J. Love, 113 10th st.; F. S., Jas. Murray, 1118 D st.

No. 77, Seattle, Wash.—Pres., J. J. Maitland, 231 Pontius av.; R. S., C. H. Randall, 815 2d av.; G. G. Jenkins, 1319 14th av.

No. 78, Saginaw, Mich.—Pres., Jas. Hodgins, 308 N. Franklin st.; R. S., John Strachan, 336 N. 2d st.; F. S., Chas. Ross, P. O. Box 225 E. S.

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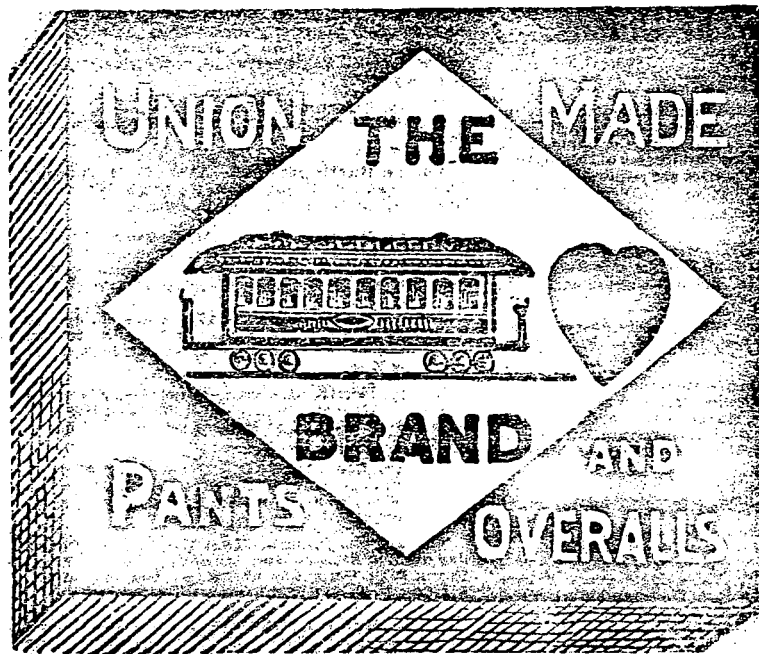
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